ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,013—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1893.

PRICE 3 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SIAM	3059	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th " Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April. Saturday,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3059	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. MURZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th " Friday.
†* SIAM	3059	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
† * ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th "
†* SIAM	3059	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

5th April 3rd May 31st May.
19th April 17th " 14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	P. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May "
MARIA VALERIE	A. Milis	4,390	350	9th June "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W. C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	22nd "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, March 24, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 2 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 2nd April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,336 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE :

An Elegant and Lasting Dye for the Hair ; very much superior to any Imported Article.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey ;
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied,
Now tell me the secret I pray."
"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."
So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey,
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ROUGH CHIP CLUB STRAW HATS.

WHITE { BLUE, BLACK OR WHITE BANDS. } Rs. 3-8

BLACK & WHITE MIXED BLACK BANDS. } Rs. 3-8

PLAIN WHITE. No BANDS FOR CLUBS, &c. } Rs. 3-0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY, HATTERS.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, HARNESS AND STABLE GEAR, VETERINARY MEDICINES.

CONTRACTS AND SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR QUANTITIES.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND TERMS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-3-0 per 100.

EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.

RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.

FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100

"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.

BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THORPE AND CO.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,

BEST LONDON MADE.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

Inches	30,	33.	36.
Rupees	30,	33,	36.

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray. Superior Article.

Inches	30,	33,	36.
Rupees	35,	39,	41.

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

Inches	33,	36.
Rupees	55,	60.

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low, to go under seat or berth, best quality.

Inches	30,	33,	36.	
Rupees	40,	45,	50.	

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

Inches	18,	20,	22,	24,	26.
Rupees	33,	36,	39,	44,	50.

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Old Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immense Choice, From Rs. 2-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TRAVELLERS passing through Bombay will kindly note that our business has been

REMOVED

from ESPLANADE ROAD to COOLER, LIGHTER, and MORE COMMODIOUS and Modern Premises, SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET and APOLLO STREET, on the site of the Old Secretariat, where Visitors can at all times spend an hour pleasantly without being incommoded by heat.

THACKER & CO., LD.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality ; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES IS PURE AND UNRIVALLED.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

J. NEUBERG { MEDOWS STREET, } BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND DRY PLATES

OF ALL SIZES

JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "SUTLEJ."

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG { MEDOWS STREET, } BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld.

NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE,

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકમામદની ફ્રા૰

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening
LING'RD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION
Among which may be seen
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA.
A CARD.—Mme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.
Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals.
Hours and Prices of Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.
Children under 12 years half-price.
TO-DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL RECEPTION.
Trams pass the door. See future Advertisements.

EVE'S BOWER
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH," ARRIVED 25TH MARCH, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Uncleared Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's Consignees' risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th March, 1893.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per s.s. "PETERS" arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.
F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 27th March, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following SERVICES for the official year 1893-94:—
1.—Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2.—Supply of Stores, such as:—
(a) Miscellaneous Petty Stores,
(b) Hardware Stores,
(c) Drainage and Water-fittings, &c.,
(d) Painting Materials, &c.
3.—Supply of Road Metal, Sand-stone, Yellow and Red Hill Earth &c.
4.—Watering Roads.
5.—Supply of Ordinary Carts, Water-Carts, and Bullocks.
Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had, and all necessary information obtained, on application, at the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours.
Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 5th Proximo.
The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received and no reason will be assigned for such rejection
S. REBSCH,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th March, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—
1 The appointment of the President of the Corporation for the year 1893-94.
Notice of motion by Pherozshah M. Mehta, Esq., seconded by R. M. Sayani, Esq., proposing the election of Thomas Blaney, Esq., as President.
2. Letter to the Secretary, from Colonel W. H. Wilson resigning his seat in the Corporation, from the 1st April, 1893.
3. Return prepared by the Municipal Secretary of attendances of members at meetings during the year ending 31st March, 1893, also of the changes in the Corporation and Standing Committee during the same period.
4. Letter from the Commissioner, containing proposals regarding the lighting of the new offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets by Electricity.
5 Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting Budget transfers, sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
6 Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—
Recommending for sanction, as a special case, the payment of a monthly pension of Rs. 4, from 12th February, 1891, to Hari Dewji, one of the animal-keepers of the Victoria Gardens.
7. Recommending that, as a matter of grace, the sum of Rs. 200 be awarded to the widow of Pandoo Gopal, a Mill labourer, who was killed in the Kala Chowki Road on the 18th February last by an accident which happened to the Byculla Steam Fire Engine.
8. Recommending the Corporation to sanction the signing of cheques for certain expenditure not separately provided for in the Budget for 1893-94, as advances to be subsequently adjusted against Budget grants or by cash recoveries.
9. Report of the Standing Committee with reference to certain additional claims made by Messrs. Walsh, Sievert, Mitchell & Co., the contractors, for the construction of the Tansa Duct Works from Tansa to Ghatkoper.
10 Resolutions of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the number of gas lamps provided in the Budget for 1893-94 be increased by 3 lamps for the lighting of Armenian Lane now without lamps.
11. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 9 000 to meet the cost of 75—100 feet lengths of additional hose for the Fire Brigade.
12 Letter from the Commissioner, stating that the actual area of the additional land taken up for the site of the new Municipal Office Building is 66 ½ square yards, and that he has authorised the Chief Accountant to pay for the same.
13. Reporting subject to the approval of the Corporation the transfer of Rs. 4,000, from savings in the grant for Conservancy, earth to cover *kutchra* deposits, to section 2, labour, B, surface drain cleaning to meet excess.
14 Recommending sanction to the payment of an advance of Rs. 30,0 0, from available balances, to defray the cost of the extension of mains in different parts of the city, the amount to be hereafter adjusted to the debit of the Loan for Water Works.
15. Notice of motion from Thomas Blaney, Esq., regarding silt in the sewers in the Queen's Road and Charni Road.
16. Further consideration of memorial from residents of Kamathipura, requesting that the sanitary condition of that locality may be improved.
17. Resolution of the Standing Committee on application from Dr. Shamsulin Sulemanjee and others, reporting that the land required for the roads on the site of the old Race Course has now been bought and that the estimates for their construction, as well as for the drainage and sewerage of the same, are being prepared by the Special Drainage Engineer and will be shortly laid before the Corporation.
18. Further consideration of resolution of the Standing Committee, with reference to the acquisition of land at Chimbur, for the deposit of town sweepings.
19 Letter from the Commissioner, stating that Government are not prepared to sell to the Municipality, the land admeasuring 2,433 square yards, adjacent to Colaba Railway Station, as it is likely to be required by the Railway Department.
20. Government Resolution, stating with reference to the construction of the Falkland Road Overbridge, that as the Corporation have now accepted the terms laid down by Government, and as the plans have been approved by the Municipal authorities, Government have no objection to the work being proceeded with as soon as the Municipal authorities shall put the officers of the Railway Company in possession of the land to be acquired by the Municipality.
21. Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of an agreement being entered into with the Kuria Municipality for a period of 5 years for the supply to them of water within their Municipal limits and on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft agreement, &c
22. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a design of a clock case for the Council Chamber and stating that the cost of the same and the clock, including Mr. Steven's professional fees for design, is Rs. 655. Requesting that if the proposal meets with the approval of the Corporation that the Standing Committee be requested to recommend a grant for the outlay.
23. Further consideration of Resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject of letter from Mr. Sittaram Luximon, regarding the damage done by him, as drainage contractor, to a building at Haines Road, Agripada House-connection District.
24. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that no modification of dimensions of buildings has been allowed for the half year ending 31st December, 1892.
25 Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding monthly return of patients treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road during the month of February, 1893.
26. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1892.
27. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction, under Section 92 (e) of the Municipal Act, to the charging of rent for ground occupied by 21 temporary huts belonging to Municipal Halalkors at Mahim to the north of the Kavasjee Jehangier Garden and by the Bandora Causeway.
28. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding copy of the Budget Estimate of the School Fund for the year 1893-94.
29. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter from Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, on behalf of Mahomedan butchers of Bombay, protesting against the increase in the license for butchers, servants and slaughtering fees.
30. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under:—
Requesting sanction to the payment of Rs. 3,750, for cost of insuring the Municipal Office Building and its contents for Rs. 12 lakhs for a period of five years.
31. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, submitting copy of a letter addressed to the Executive Engineer, on the subject of the removal of night-soil from Colaba.
32. Government letter confirming the revised rules relating to the Retiring or Pension Fund for Officers and Servants of the Municipality.
By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Offices, March 24, 1893.

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VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralta
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumar.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
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TO-DAY.

Address by Mr. Balwant Bhow Nagarkar, F. C. Institute, 5-30.
Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 p.m.
J. N. Petit Fort Reading Room and Library, 5-30 p.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peters entered, and the s. s. Brindisi left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire and Jask, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post office, at 9 a. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Formosa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Ramrow Sadanand Joshi, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Friday last, somebody entered his room by wrenching the staple off the door and breaking open two boxes, and stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,588.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quadrille.....New Promenade .....Coote
Overture.....Flotte Bursche.....Suppe
Song.....Mona (for cornet solo)....Stephen Adam
Valse.....La Plaisir C'est Ma Vie...Fahrbach
Selection.....Parisina.....Donizetti
Galop.....Sans Facon.....F. Hitz
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEW JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Madhevrao Nana Shet invited the members of the Daivadna Brahman community of Bombay at his house, to congratulate Mr. Raoji Vinayakrav Jagannath Shankershet on his having been recently nominated a Justice of the Peace by the Bombay Government. The gathering was large, and some of the speakers thanked Government for recognising the claims of the Shankershet House, in conferring the distinction on Mr. Raoji.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A CHIEF OFFICER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Smetham, granted a summons against T. Grossmann, chief officer of the s. s. Glenwich, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of nine bags of rice sweepings, belonging to the firm of Bhugwandas Bhugla. Virsey Valji, a partner in the firm, stated in his information that his firm chartered the steamer on the 13th February last, and 47,800 bags of rice were shipped from Rangoon for Bombay. At the time of the consignment the officer had said that there had been nine bags less than those mentioned in the bill of lading. When the rice was landed 681 bags were found tampered with, and they were short in weight by about 109 cwts. The accused tried to pass from the dock gate nine bags of rice on the 22nd instant, but the gate-keepers declined to pass the bags without the signature of the consignee. The bags were then taken on board the Glenwich. The Magistrate granted the summons, which was made returnable on Tuesday.

THE J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.—The prize-distribution of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage took place, last evening, at the Parsee Orphanage Buildings, Parel, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., presiding. In opening the proceedings the chairman called upon Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Setna, secretary of the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Charity Fund, to read the report of the fund for the years 1891-92. The report having been read the audience was entertained by some of the students who recited pieces of English poetry as well as paragraphs from their religious books. The chairman after distributing the prizes congratulated the students as well as the teachers on the success that the institution had attained. In the course of his speech the chairman alluded to the death of Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit, who took a deal of interest in the welfare of the orphans of his own community, and whose death was deeply regretted as being an irreparable loss to the Orphanage. He, however, advised the students to always call to mind the memory of their late benefactor and patron, and pray to God to give a long life to the widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanji, who had a motherly regard for the institution, and who had given such large sums of money in charity to be spent after the institution, and who had like her good late husband been doing her best to assist the orphans. The institution not only imparted English and Guzerati education but, he was happy to learn that it also imparted technical and religious education. A vote of thanks to the chairman was accorded on the motion of Mr. J. J. Mody, which terminated the proceedings.

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Superintendent Brewin applied for and obtained summons against James Alexander Murray charging him with criminal breach of trust, misappropriation, and cheating four different persons by making false representations.

In the information filed in the Court Mr. Brewin stated that he knew one James Alexander Murray, who for some time past had carried on at Ripon-road, Byculla, what he styled the Victoria Natural History Institute. James Murray and his agents with his authority had published statements to the effect, *inter alia*—(1) that the institute was established in 1886 ; (2) that it was aided by the Governments of Bombay, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab in the shape of annual grants to the extent of Rs 5,000 ; (3) that the working capital of the institute was large, in some cases it was represented as two lakhs of rupees, with a reserve fund of Rs. 25,000, and in some cases the capital was represented as one lakh of rupees and the reserve fund as Rs. 18,000 ; (4) that the partners of the institute were Messrs. Walter Mitchel Joseph Macaulay, Oxford, London, Robert Charles Wright, Whepston in Suffolk, England; Willoughby James Benon, M. A., Surrey, England ; Bertie Williams, Bethersden, Kent, England ; James Alexander Murray, F. S. A. L, F. Z. S. &c., Perth, Scotland ; (5) that the head office was situated at Ripon-road, Byculla, Bombay ; (6) that the manager was Mr. James A. Murray, F. S. A. Z, &c., assisted by Mr. Fred A. Murray, and Miss Muriel Murray ; (7) that the home branches were at Oxford and Whemston ; and (8) that the bankers of the institute were the Agra Bank, Limited. Mr. Brewin believed James Murray was in the habit of advertising in a number of Indian newspapers for agents and superintendents who were required to establish branches of the institute in different parts of India and Burma, and to deposit cash securities as guarantees for the services during the period for which they might be engaged at salaries varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 300 per month. The superintendent further believed that a number of persons in different parts of India believing the statements and representations published, had deposited with the said James A. Murray large sums of money on the understanding that those sums should be placed as fixed deposits at an interest with the bankers of the institute ; amongst such persons were one N. Luther, one N. Ramswamy Reddiar, one S. Ramswamy Ayer, and one Adolphus Cardis ; each of them had deposited Rs. 1,500, and held receipts for the same. The institute was a bogus institution. The said James A. Murray was not associated with the persons named above as partners in the institute. The institute was not aided by the Governments as alleged. The capital of the institute was neither one nor two lakhs of rupees, nor any other sum whatsoever, and the only person responsible for the so-called institute was James Murray, who prior to the starting of the bogus institute was in a state of destitution, and at present he was hopelessly insolvent. James Murray had misappropriated all the cash securities received from the four persons, and the said securities or any of them were never deposited with the Agra or any other Bank. There had been decrees passed by the Bombay Small Causes Court and Madras High Court amounting to about Rs. 40,000 against the said James Murray and all the decrees were unsatisfied. All the effects of the said James Murray had been seized under attachments issued from the said Small Causes Court, and had been sold by public auction in part satisfaction of the said decrees.

Mr. Brewin having sworn to the information the Magistrate granted the summons, as applied for, which were made returnable to-day (Monday).

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Holy Week.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
8 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Ad.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Address to Children.
3 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE DEATH OF A FIREMAN FROM SCALDS.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Ramzan Soobs, a fireman in the employ of Jivraj Baloo Mill, who died on the 17th instant from scalds, at the J. J. Hospital, was resumed by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, watched the proceedings on behalf of the owners and the engineer of the mill. The following evidence was recorded by the jury :—

Mr. Tom Drewitt said : I am the Chief Inspector of steam-boilers. I know all the boilers of the Jivraj Baloo Mill. My last examination of these boilers was made about two months ago. They are known as Lancashire boilers with covers on the top bolted in position. Before going on the boiler to remove the cover the blow-off top should have been opened ; that would have discharged all the water and the steam. The firemen generally do it, and they have the competency to do it. I think the deceased scalded from thoughtlessness. The blow-off top is opened by introducing a key, and turning it likea key in a lock, and requires no more skill than is required for opening an ordinary lock. It is not necessary for an engineer to be present when a man-hole cover is to be removed. Steam may escape from a boiler one hundred hours after the fires are drawn, therefore the blow-off cock should always be opened before the man-hole cover is taken off. It was not the duty of the deceased to touch the valve. If any witness has said so, the statement is not correct. I do not think a notice posted up in the boiler-room that no fireman should remove a boiler cover except under the orders of the engineer could have any effect whatever.

Mr. Nicolas Chasier said : I am the engineer of the Jivraj Baloo Mill, and have been employed in that mill for the last sixteen years. When a boiler is to be opened, the fire has to be drawn, and I give orders to one special fireman to draw the fires. No. 3 boiler had to be cleaned, and on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 7 p.m., I ordered the fireman Girjao to draw the fire, but did not see it drawn. About 8 p.m., the night fireman reported to me that the fire had been drawn from all the boilers ; the next day being Sunday the Mills did not work. That Sunday night I told one of the firemen to make a chalk mark on No. 3 boiler. That denoted that that boiler's fires were not to be lighted. On Monday morning, the 13th instant, No. 4 boiler's fires were lighted instead of No. 3. About 11-30 a.m., while I was in the manager's office, I was informed that a man was scalded in the boiler-house. I went to the boiler-house, and not finding him there I went to the back of the boiler-house, and found the deceased lying there on the ground. He was scalded all over the body. I then went in the boiler-house, and found all the man-hole's bolts of No. 3 except two boiler covers removed. The boiler cover was on, but had started from its seat, which showed that the cover had been removed, and that steam had escaped. I wanted to know who gave orders to remove the bolts, as I wanted this very boiler in ten minutes. The only reply I got was nobody gave orders. The persons, who were there present, were the assistant fireman and two firemen. The two firemen were Girjao Atmaji and Abdool Rahman. The cover of No. 3 boiler should not have been touched without instructions from me. No boiler cover in my Mill has ever before been removed without my orders during the years I have been connected with the Mill. The usual way of proceeding is not to remove the boiler cover, but to use the blow-off cock. The statement of the witness Abdool Rahman that it was the duty of the deceased to open the safety valve is not correct. The firemen have no business to touch the safety valve without my orders. I have known firemen to touch the safety valve without my orders. Whenever this has been done the fireman has always been punished. The usual punishment is either a fine or dismissal. I have inflicted both punishments ; by which I mean that I have brought the offence to the notice of the manager, and he has carried out the punishment I desired. If any witness has said that I was in my bungalow when the deceased was scalded, it is not correct.

Abdul Rahman Emam Khan said : I have been a fireman in the Jivraj Baloo Mill for the last eighteen months. I have removed boiler covers about twenty-five times. Before removing a cover Girjao has always given me orders to ascertain if any steam is in the boiler. I ascertain this by opening the safety valve. I never saw the engineer there when I was removing a boiler cover, and I always received my orders from Girjao. I know I should not touch a safety valve without the orders of the engineer. Girjao brings us the orders of the engineer. I have been taking orders from Girjao, but will in future take orders from the engineer. The engineer never told me not to touch the safety valve. I never had any talk with him about a safety valve. I have heard from Girjao, we should not touch the safety valve unless he tells us to do so.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from scalds, and added a rider that notices should be put in all the boiler-houses prohibiting firemen from working the safety valves or blow-off cocks.

NEW FURLOUGH RULES.

THE following rules for the grant of furlough, on private affairs, to warrant officers (excluding departmental and non-commissioned officers on the unattached list), have been issued :—

I. Warrant officers promoted under the Royal Warrant of 11th March, 1882, and non-commissioned officers, who have re-engaged, and who have completed seven years' service in India, are eligible for furlough to England for a period up to twelve months, provided they are recommended for the indulgence by the officer commanding the depot, Volunteer Corps, or the district concerned, or in the case of departmental non-commissioned officers, the head of the department in which they may be serving.

II. Applications for furlough will be prepared on India Army Form 46A. and submitted to the Adjutant-General of the presidency in ample time to admit of the application being considered. If sanctioned, a furlough certificate will be forwarded to the man's station. The leave applied for must commence and terminate during the periods in which the troopships run, unless applicants are willing to pay their own passages.

III. Free passages by troopship and by rail to and from the port of embarkation will be provided for each warrant and non-commission officer granted furlough.

The Railway warrants will be furnished by General Officers Commanding districts, on the authority of the Adjutant-General's letter sanctioning the leave, and the men will be sent to the port of embarkation in communication with the General Officers Commanding at Bombay or Karachi, as the case may be.

IV. As this leave is only granted on the understanding that no expense beyond that for passage by rail and sea is caused to the State, it is left to the officer, under whom the warrant or non-commissioned officer is serving to make such arrangements as may seem best for the proper performance of the absentee's duty, and to regulate his pay according to whether a substitute is or is not provided.

V. The pay of warrant and non-commissioned officers while on leave in England will be issued by the India Office monthly in Arrears by Bills to be forwarded to their address in the same manner as in the case of warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List who proceed on furlough, on medical certificate.

All claims on the part of a warrant or non-commissioned officer to whom furlough is granted are to be adjusted by his departmental superior before he proceeds to the port of embarkation. He is to be paid up in full to the date of leaving his station and furnished with a departmental last pay certificate specifying the date to which he has been paid, the appointment held, the details of the pay and allowances drawn in India, and the amount in sterling to be paid to him whilst on furlough. The last pay certificate should be delivered to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the port for disposal as laid down in paras, 1631 and 1832, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, Part II.

VI. They will be required to report their arrival at the India Office, in writing, forwarding at the same time the last pay certificate given them on quitting India in view to their pay being remitted to them.

The families of warrant and non-commissioned officers proceeding on furlough will be allowed free passage by rail to and from the port, and non-regulation passages on troopships when accommodation is available.

VIII. Warrant and non-commissioned officers marrying whilst on furlough, and having complied with the rules in force, will be allowed passages for their families when returning to duty, provided accommodation is available, and also passage by rail.

IX. Warrant and non-commissioned officers will be charged for messing for the period of the voyage, in accordance with Scale I para. 518, Army Regulations, India, Vol. X, part 1 ; and their families, in accordance with Scale II, as laid down in para 624 of the same code.

X. An advance equivalent to the amount of one month's furlough pay may be made to each warrant and non-commissioned officer before quitting his station.

XI. They will not be required to do duty with the troops on board, except on an emergency.

XII. They will be liable to recall at any moment should the interests of the service demand it.

XIII. Any extension of leave rendered necessary by sickness or unforeseen circumstances will be granted by the Secretary of State for India, and communicated to the Government of India as early as possible with reference to the arrangements to be made for the continued performance of the absentee's duty. During such extension, not more than half of the salary of the appointment will be paid to the absentee.

XIV. A warrant or non-commissioned officer will be eligible for a further grant of furlough as in rule I. for each complete period of seven years' Indian service, but furlough will not be granted until five years have elapsed since the date of the warrant or non-commissioned officer's last return from furlough.

REFERENCE to the approaching season does not, says the editor of *Truth*, excite enthusiasm. The continued hitch in connection with the Royal marriage threatens to have disastrous consequences, for many are waiting to take houses and to make definite plans until some official announcement of this event shall be made. Moreover, the indisposition of the Princess of Wales, to which I referred some three weeks ago, may very materially affect the prospects of the season, for should the Princess decide upon absenting herself from London during its course this would undoubtedly have a serious influence. As it is, the Princess proposes to leave England almost immediately for Athens. Meanwhile, a vague rumour is afloat that the Duke of York desires to return to sea.

DR. PATEL ON DENTISTRY.

DR. FRAMJEE JEWANJEE PATEL, L. R. C. P. (London), delivered the fifth public lecture of the season, in connection with the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" last week, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject chosen for the evening was "The History of Dentistry, and the Teeth, their Diseases, Prevention, and Remedies," and the lecturer handled it in a manner at once interesting and instructive. Illustrated as the lecture was with diagrams and charts, it was favourably received by the large audience assembled on the occasion, among whom were a few Parsee ladies. Dr. Patel commenced his discourse with a reference to the early history of medicine in relation to the mouth. He said : From the early history of medicine we learn that the mouth received special consideration, and its cleanliness often constituted the subject of a religious command. It is believed on good authority that Chinese excelled all others in medicine at an earlier date. About the year 3100 B. C. the Emperor Chennong composed a creditable work on Materia-Medica ; and about 2700 B. C. the Mongol Emperor Hoangti wrote another work, called "Loa-Wan," on medicine. These works contained much instruction as to the requirements of Hygiene, which included cleansing of the mouth. In India, however, it was studied as early as 1800 B. C. The "Ayur-Veda," the oldest Hindoo work on medicine, is supposed to have been written some time between 1800 and 1400 B. C. It contained some special rules, which included with other hygienic necessities the cleansing of the mouth after meals. In Biblical history there are general references to the teeth which indirectly show the degree of importance attached to them in these early times." Adverting to dentistry in ancient Europe, Dr. Patel remarked that for evidences of prehistoric dentistry Dr. Van Marter several years ago studied the vestiges of the races of men which preceded the Romans in Italy. "These people—the Etruscans—once a great and powerful race, far advanced in civilization, science and arts, have," said he, "long since been extinct. Beneath the ruins of one of the Etruscan tombs a partial denture was found, wherein two teeth were natural, whilst the two centre ones were evidently carved to fit the space from the tooth of some large animal. Another partial denture was taken from an ancient Roman tomb dating back 400 years B. C. It illustrates the early Roman method of replacing teeth on the Etruscan plan, which resembles a plan now practised and known as bridge-work. The latest Etruscan tomb that was discovered in Italy in 1880 was excavated at Copadimonti near the lake of Bolsena. The specimens in this are a number of teeth of the pre-historic period, some of which are in a remarkable state of preservation, but in each of the molars there is a cavrty from caries that must have existed when the individual was alive. Besides these teeth there were three that were bound together with a gold band ; also the crown of another bound with a similar device. These specimens prove that dentistry is of very ancient date, and that decacy of the teeth is not a modern evil inflicted upon the race through modified and artificial food habits. The written history of dentistry in Eastern Europe can be traced as far back as the time of Hyppocrates who lived in the fifth century B. C. In the 300 B. C. the first extracting forceps made of lead was found in the temple at Delphi. About the end of the first century Marcellus recommended to cantarise teeth with boiling oil or caustic substances, stopping them, if care, with gum or similar material. In the 12th century A. D. Abulcasis taught to replace human teeth by artificial ones made of the bones of the ox. In the 16th century A. D. Engenoff suggested plugging teeth with gold-leaves, and Ambrosepare described the process of transplantation. In the eighteenth century A. D. John Hunter made an operation of transplantation of teeth into other sockets. The names of many worthy representatives of dentistry are connected with this period. The science made rapid progress in a comparatively short time, and the attempts to reach perfection are clearly to be seen." Coming to the latter part of the subject of his lecture, Dr. Patel said that the tooth was built up of three substances viz, enamel, dentine, and cementum, "Crowns of the teeth," added he, "are covered with enamel and where this terminates at their necks, there commences a covering of cementum which envelopes the entire roots and is in its turn covered with a fine membrane, by which the roots of the teeth are united to their sockets. The body of a tooth is composed of dentine, a substance harder than bone. The pulp-cavity occupies a position near the centre of the crown, and, of course, varies in shape according to the form and size of the tooth. The enamel, which is exceedingly hard, is thickest along the cutting edges and tops of the crowns of the teeth and tapers gradually down to the necks. The dental pulp consists of fine connective tissues holding together nerves and blood vessels, which enter the cavity through minute openings at the points of the roots. The first or temporary set of teeth are twenty in number—ten in the upper and ten in the lower jaw. The temporary teeth are much smaller than those of the permanent set, but their pulp cavities are larger in proportion. The teeth of the permanent set are thirty-two in number—sixteen in each jaw. They are larger and stronger than their temporary predecessors." After stating the different approximate periods of the eruption of the temporary teeth in children and explaining at length how the eruption of teeth is brought about and how children suffer during the period of dentition, the lecturer proceeded to state the period of eruption of the permanent teeth as to which, he said, that it begins when the child is from five to seven years of age, and with the exception of the wisdom teeth is complete by the thirteenth or fourteenth year. Referring to the diseases of the teeth, Dr. Patel said that the chief disease of the teeth was the decay of the teeth. "Why do teeth decay ? is," said he, "a question more easily asked than answered. Caries or decay affecting the teeth may be attributed to a variety of causes : poorly-developed, soft, porous teeth are highly predisposed to caries ; overcrowding of the teeth and their irregular position ; recession or loosing of the gums ; during pregnancy women are particularly subject to caries : inheritance may be considered as a predisposing cause of caries ; general diseases, such as, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, dispepsia, typhoid, typhous, and malarious fevers. Much of the decay is attributed to the solvent action of acids formed within the mouth itself. These acids are generated by fermentation going on in the mouth, from the accumulation of food and other substances around and between the teeth. Living micro-organisms play also an essential part in the progress of decay. The acids, principally malic, butyric, and actic are mainly the product of chemical change and fermentation set up in fragments of organic matter, food, &c., which are commonly present in the mouth. These acids act upon enamel and corrode it, and hence the caries. Coming to the prevention and remedies of the diseases of the teeth the lecturer urged that scrupulous attention should be paid to cleanliness by frequent brushing of the teeth, particularly after meals. "The mocth," said he, "should be frequently rinsed with an alchelin solution (one tea-spoonful of bi-carbonate of soda in a tumbler full of water) as a safeguard against tooth-destroying acids. Children should be be taught to use a tooth-brush until it becomes a natural habit. The use of the brush tends to free the teeth from the accumulation of acid generating debris, and neglect of it, as well as contributing to the creation of conditions favourable to decay, ensures discoloration and a deposition of tartar, which in some mouths accumulates to a great degree and renders the appearance offensive and generates foul breath from the mouth. The tartar must be scaled off with suitable instruments, and after its removal the tooth-brush should be regularly used with a proper dentifrice. Many of the powders, pastes, and other preparations sold for cleaning teeth are quite unfitted for the purpose. Charcoal, betel-nut powder or paste, and such other insolable substances, should be particularly avoided. As soon as the tooth begins to decay it should be stopped with gold or some other suitable metallic stoppings."

At the close of the lecture the chairman made a few interesting remarks and proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Patel for his able, interesting, and instructive discourse.

ACUTE alcoholic poisoning appears to have been rather prevalent of late in Lancashire ; one case was recorded in the *Lancet* of January 14 as occurring in a young man at Golborne. Two cases are said to have occurred at St. Helens recently. One was that of a youth fifteen years of age, who was sent by his employers with some spirits from a stone jar to a customer. He drew the cork and is supposed to have drunk about ten ounces ; he became comatose and died next morning. The other week a painful case, which was also fatal, occurred at Wigan. A young, healthy man, labouring in a railway goods yard, drank from a can a quantity (said to be from ten to fifteen ounces) of whisky, which had been extracted from puncheons that were being returned as empties. In a very short time after he was found lying on the floor, and was left there to sleep the effects of the alcohol off till 7 p.m., when Mr. Berry was called, who found him insensible and almost in a dying condition. All efforts to restore him to consciousness failed, and he died early next morning. Mr. Rowbottom, the Coroner, recognising the importance of the case, ordered a *post-mortem* examination, which proved conclusively that death occurred from alcoholic poisoning.

MR. SMEDLEY'S RECITAL.

MR. RONALD SMEDLEY, the eminent elocutionist, gave an interesting recital at the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday evening, before an appreciative audience, among those present being his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris. Mr. Smedley's selection was a remarkably happy one and afforded him sufficient opportunities of displaying his versatile powers. Wherever he has been he has earned golden opinions and some of these are well worthy of reproduction. Dr. Miller of Madras wrote to Mr. Smedley after one of his recitals before students : "I should be glad if our young men should have another opportunity of hearing you. I think your recitations are fitted to be very useful to native students of English." The Rev. E. F. Davies, M.A., Principal of Doveton College, says" it is almost impossible to speak too highly of his elocutionary and dramatic powers. Whether in grave scenes or gay, in tragedy or comedy, in 'Julius Cæsar' or 'Mark Twain,' he seemed equally at home, thrilling his audience with the pathos of the one, and convulsing them with the humour of the other. It was a great intellectual treat to all of us, and an object lesson in the power and grace of clear enunciation, eloquent delivery, and dramatic impersonation, which was an education in itself to many of our boys." The trustee of Pachaiyappa's College says : "In the case of educated natives, the practical problem to be solved in these days of cheap, but often impure, literature, is how best to appeal to the dominant principle of the human breast, namely, the love of pleasure. To my thinking, literary entertainments, such as you have given in Madras, are a treat eminently calculated to gratify this instinct, and afford in a wide and liberal sense pleasure and amusement to both young and old, while they tend to direct and strengthen the moral sentiments. I sincerely hope that the day is not far off when excellent Professors of Elocution, like yourself, will be employed in every college and school in which English is taught in this country, to correct at least the impure accent, and the monotonous and repulsive reading so marked in our elocutional institutions now-a-days. To conclude, it is impossible to overstate the memories of pleasure and relaxation which your farewell entertainment has left on my mind." Mr. H. P. Hodson, M. A., Principal of the Nizam College, wrote, on October 26, 1892: "Mr. Ronald Smedley gave a recitation at the Nizam College on October 19, 1892. In spite of the mixture of his audience—old and young, English and Indian, masters and pupils of all standards—he managed to attract and keep up the attention of the whole. Not only was the recitation entertaining, but it was a useful object lesson to the students in pointing out the beauties and capabilities of English poetry in a way that no study of "text-books" would ever teach them. I must confess that I was doubtful of his success with pupils, many of whom know so little of English, but their respectful and appreciative attention soon dispelled any fears on that point, and conversation with them has since convinced me that he made them understand as well as hear him. I confidently recommend the recitation to other principals and head-masters." Mr. H. Croley, Senior Inspector of Schools in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions, wrote : "I have done my quarter of a century in helping to educate the English side of the native mind, and one fact has forced itself upon me from these entertainments and that is, that we, educationists in India, lose great force and power as teachers, in not, making more of this matter of Elocution. Fifty per cent. of the teachers that I have had to do with cannot lay claim to being even educative readers, and if not how is it possible for them to transmit to their pupils a love for the poets of their own or of any other land ? In his "Guinevere," "Elaine," and "Evangeline" Mr. Smedley is able to convert even the descriptive portions of each into the vivid background of a true painter's picture—thus bringing out in all their intensity of beauty the sole thoughts which are already with us as house-hold words and guides. We, teachers, saturate our pupils with contemporaneous history, mythological notes, grammatical constructions and synonyms, for these constitute the sole test of too many of our examiners, but where there is one pupil who, reading between the lines, catches the spirit and lofty aim of the writer, and so acquires a love for the study of higher thoughts of our greatest men, there are ninety and nine who will never open again the leaves of that or any other poet. Putting aside the idea of Elocution which forms no part of any University curriculum in India, were the services of Mr. Smedley utilized for a year in any one of our University towns as a teacher of simultaneous reading to graduates and undergraduates, I dare assert that such a city would not only turn out a body of men more truly cultured in English thought and expression, but it would give birth to a love of an infinitely higher class of reading than that which now obtains." We have given these extracts from the many testimonials Mr. Smedley has received in India because we are fully alive to the great importance of this matter of Elocution from an educational point of view, especially to the native students of English ; and have frequently been surprised that the Government educational authorities should always show such lamentable apathy on this important subject.

AFFAIRS IN HYDERABAD.

THE *Deccan Budget* gives a new version of rumours which have been in circulation for some time in a different form :—

Hyderabad is once more in a great commotion. The story we are about to relate is on every lip, and to preserve silence any longer with regard to it would be either regarded as foolish affectation or widely misconstrued. Besides, as is ever the case here when rumour is on the move, it increases its bulk as it rolls, until the orignal nucleus of truth is hidden under a heap of exaggeration. It is, therefore, due to our readers that the facts, as near as they can be obtained, should be made known. Even without the fantastic additions that have been made to the story, the matter is sufficiently grave as it stands. A charge of extortion has been made to the Resident by the Nawab Mehdi Hassan against the Nawab Sarwar Jung. So much is known to all ; but as to the details of the charge, various versions are in circulation. So far as we can learn, the true version is as follows :—The Nawab Sarwar Jung, the Miscellaneous Secretary to his Highness, as is well known and openly avowed, is supporting the defence of Mitra, the accused in the notorous Pamphlet Case. It is alleged that lately, on funds becoming low, the Nawab informed the Minister, either personally or by message, that it was his intention to ask his Highness for the sum of one lakh, whether as an advance or otherwise does not appear. It is said that the Minister remonstrated with Sarwar Jung against this step, pointing out that the matter would be too sure to ooze out, and that it would be certain to be misconstrued to the detriment of the good name of the Nizam, as it had been already publicly alleged any widely thought that his Highness was surreptitiously supporting the defence of Mitra, or rather the prosecution of Mehdi Hassan. The Nawab, however, it is further alleged, would not be turned from his purpose, and finally said ; that get the money he must, and, if no one else came to his aid, he had no alternative but to invoke that of his master. This was regarded as equivalent to a threat, and in consulation with his advisers and solely from motives of loyalty, and to save his master's name, the Minister sent the lakh to Nawab Sarwar Jung out of his own pocket.

Such, as far as we can learn, are the alleged facts upon which the Resident has been asked to take action and see justice done. There is also another story about an attempted extortion of three lakhs, but we have not succeeded in getting at the bottom of this allegation with such degree of certainty as to justify our saying anything about it now. The Resident communicated with the Minister, and the latter had a long interview with his Highness on the subject. The Nawab Sarwar Jung indignantly denies the truth of the story, and alleges, we understand, that the money was paid by the Minister by way of a bribe, and, that, so far from profitting by it, heat once placed the notes in his Highness' Treasury, with the object of bringing the matter to the notice of his Highness on the first opportunity. It therefore remains to be seen whether there exists any foundation for the charge, or whether the matter is capable of one explanation compatible with the honour of both parties. One circumstance seems to lend probability to the latter view, as the Resident had a very long interview with Sarwar Jung on Tuesday last—a step which it is not at all likely he would have taken had he not had some reason to be *prima facie* satisfied with the Nawab Sarwar Jung's share in the matter However this may be, we studiously refrain from making the slightest comment one way or the other, being satisfied that this very grave and important matter—a matter likely to lead, on whichever side the truth lies, to momentous consequences—will receive from the Resident and his Highness such consideration and action as justice demands. It is a matter, too, in which the public, even of an autocratic State such as Hyderabad is, are entitled to the fullest information.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madenal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE BARKER BANK PROSECUTION.

AT the Mansion House, on March 20th, Mr. William Barker, 40, a banker, attended before Mr. Alderman Tyler on remand on a charge of defrauding the depositers of the bank.

"EXECUTED JUDGMENT UPON HIMSELF."

The Hon'ble A. Lyttelton, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had had an opportunity of discussing the case under the new aspects which it had assumed since the suicide of Mr. Hilton Barker, and, after much prolonged and anxious thought, he felt himself justified in asking the Court's permission not to seek to procure against the surviving defendant the full extent and rigours of the law. As a partner in the banking firm and a director of all the companies to which reference had been made, there could be no question that the defendant was intimately associated with the management of the affairs of George Barker and Company, and that he was to some extent morally responsible for the ruin which had been brought about. But the evidence showed that the leading spirit and dominant mind in the concern was the deceased Hilton Barker, who for his share in the business had pronounced his own punishment and executed judgment on himself. In these circumstances, it became the duty of the prosecution to consider whether William Barker had not been sufficiently punished for his subsidiary share in the business—by the ruin of his family and himself, by the tortures of a prolonged public examination, and by the tragic end of his brother. In the result the Treasury mercifully felt that the defendant had been adequately punished. The Court would remember that a letter was read at the inquest on Hilton Barker referring to Mr. Wreford, the Official Receiver. He desired to say that this prosecution adopted every action of Mr. Wreford, who had only done his duty in the way he had acted.

"THE TREASURY HAS ACTED GENEROULSY."

Mr. Charles Mathews, for the prisoner, said : I wish to say in the first place that in my opinion the taking of the proceedings was most thoroughly justified, and that they who took them were actuated by a sense of justice and by a desire for it, the magnitude of this financial failure having made a public inquiry into its causes a mater of imperative necessity. As to the accusation of malice and hostitity launched by the poor man who is dead against Mr. Wreford, the Official Receiver, I can only say that, after a most crreful examination of the facts, I fail to find any real justification for them, and I must conclude, as I hope Mr. Wreford will believe, that they emanated from one whose reason had given way under the continued strain which physical anxiety and misfortune had placed upon it. Beyond this I must confess that had Mr. Hilton Barker survived, the case against him was one which called for serious answer from him—an answer which I hope would have been forthcoming, and I cannot wonder that Mr. William Barker was included in the charges, so intimate was his business relationship with his late brother, both in the bank and in the companies connected with it. I think the Treasury authorities have acted generously, as well as compassionately, in the course they have taken—a course towards which they have doubtless been influenced by the subsidiary part which William Barker played to Hilton in the management of the affairs of the bank ; for all who have come into contact with the two brothers must confess that Hilton Barker was a masterful man with a strong will and a strong head, and, therefore, was little likely to be controlled or to brook interference from anyone. I would only say, further, that Willam Barker's principal business was in no way connected either with the keeping of the books of the bank, or with the preparation of its balance-sheets, and for these matters he was entirely dependent upon his brother for such information as he received, although, as things eventuated, he admitted it would have been both more prudent and businesslike had he insisted on a personal investigation into the financial position of George Barker and Company. He desires me to say to those upon whom monetary loss has fallen, that no ruin can be more complete than his own.

"A VERY KIND ACT."

Mr. Alderman Tyler said as no further evidence was offered, he had no option but to dismiss the charge. After the very painful circumstances which had arisen, he thought it was a very proper, as well as a very kind act on the part of the Treasury to withdraw the prosecution. He quite concurred with what had been said about Mr. Wreford, who only appeared to have done his official duty in the matter, and against whom no reflection could be made.

The defendant was then discharged.

A BIG BILLIARD BREAK.

PLAY in the match of 24,000 up. spot barred, wherein Roberts allows Peall a start of 9,000, for the sum of £200 a side, will live long, says the *Daily Telegraph*, in the memory of those fortunate enough to be present at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, where the contest passed through its fourth stage. Both afternoon and evening money was turned away from the door, and as much as half-a-guinea was paid for standing room. At the close of the previous day's proceedings Roberts had the best of the handicap, the scores when a resumption was made being Peall 12,260, Roberts 5,810. The receiver of points began in promissing style, but the game had been in progress half-an-hour before Roberts improved in his execution. It was a touch struggle, however, for an hour and forty minutes, the time allotted for play, and not till just towards the close did Peall gain any advantage—a beautiful break of 221, giving him a shade the best of the scoring, his aggregate for the afternoon being 570 to Roberts's 846. The best breaks were : Peall, 221, 123, and 47 unfinished ; and Roberts, 250, 219, and 104. The scores at the adjournment were Peall, 12,830 ; Roberts, 6,656. With a long night's play in view another big crowd assembled at the hall. Not a seat was to be had at nine o'clock, and such a scene as that witnessed fifty minutes later has never been known in connection with the game of billiards. Peall opened in excellent style by making his incomplete break into 193. In response Roberts added 62 and 79. Then the scratch man gave a grand exhibition. Peall lost the white and put his own and the red ball behind the baulk line. It was rather a careless stroke, the red being left in close proximity to the left hand bottom pocket. Playing across the table, Roberts put down the coloured ball ; a loser off the white brought the latter and the red together at the top of the table, and here Roberts nearly kept them for the length of the most marvellous break on record. First came a run of thirty-four cannons, a few red winners lead to a sequence of sixty more delicate cannons, and a pin could have been heard to drop as the champion increased his score by twos and threes, until he had passed the 500. Then a marvellous stroke brought forth applause which was quickly hushed as the striker went on with his break. Once or twice Roberts appeared to tire somewhat, and eventually he failed at a difficult red winner, having to make a bridge over his opponent's ball. The full break amounted to 737, and for nearly five minutes the spectators cheered to the echo. Roberts bowed his acknowledgment, and, in recording his wonderful performance, it is almost a pity to have to admit that a fluke occurred when he had compiled 134. Roberts supplemented his magnificent break by another of 232 —this also off a safety miss ; and eventually he reached his point—8,000, to Peall's 13,448,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms of a quantity of teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of handsome sideboard, drawing room sofa, lady's chairs, dining, writing, dressing and washhand tables, screen, meatsafe, clothes, and gownpress, ice chest, oco lamps, copper utensils, dinner service, cane chairs, teapoys, tables, etc., the property of P. PEARSON, Esq. proceeded home.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Ex s. s. Bhopal—
5 cases, each 4 doz. quarts, Pilsener beer (seal bottles).
5 " 6 " cork bottles.
5 " 6 " seal pints.
5 " " cork bottles.

A consignment of blacking in bottles, black and blue-black inks in bottles, kid reviver, harness composition, brown polish glass, elastic polish, plate powder, bottles of gum, waterproofing, &c.

4 hogsheads of vinegar.

On account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bishan Swarup-Indra Swarup Moonshee, and Hajee Azidzadeen Hajee Ilias Shah—

9 silk sarees and Japanese curiosities.

On account of the concerned—

M F-A M B—1 case penholders S. W. damaged.
633 EM 10/1—1 case umbrellas S. W. damaged.
85 reams fool-scap S. W. damaged.

By order of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., and on account and at the risk of R. N. Kerrawalla, ex. s. s. Shanghai—

1 case velvet.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built landau, by Laurie and Marner.
1 " mail-phaeton by Hall of Longacre, London.
1 gentleman roadster 48 inches bicycle.
1 light victoria with moveable coach-box.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 pair of Zanzibar sheep.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF PERAMBULATORS AND MAIL CARTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of—

7 bassinette perambulators for two children, with rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, 2 mail carts, and one ordinary go-cart.

The above will be sold singly and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES; SPIRIT, OIL-MANSTORES, CORKING MACHINE AND FIXTURES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cullian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, in the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.,—

A large quantity of wines and spirit, consisting of claret, burgandy, carliowitz, hock, champagne, Madeira, marsala, port, sherry, liqueurs, &c. ; also oases of oilmanstores and provisions. Corking machine and fixtures.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHETWADY 8TH LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Nursey-dass Currumchun', and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hoolbal, widow of the late Hormusjee Cuttagee Moos, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1891, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay on the east side of Khetwady 8th Lane, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Doobash on the south by the property of Fatmabeebee, daughter of Abdool Currim and widow of the late Pudsee Mahomed, on the east partly by the house of Cursetjee Bomanjee Sethna, and partly by the property of Heerabai and daughter of Gokerjee Nowrojee Bhugwagar, and on the west by the said Khetwady 8th lane, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 2168, 2169, 209, 2170 and 2171, 2153, 2154, 2172, new No. 9234, a-9231, old survey No. 794 to 797 and new survey No. 5476, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1991 and street No. 13, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Goolbai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Road, near Crawford Market, at the shop of Bhimjee Jeewan & Co., by order of the Fire Insurance Office concerned—

A quantity of cotton woollen and silk dress goods, &c., &c., damaged by water in the fire, which occurred on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The goods will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome F.-P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, Hinks lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. MITCHELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, 4 BEGS OFFICE, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, PERIODICALS, OBLITERATED FOREIGN STAMPS, HALL CARPETS 42 by 24' &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th March 1893, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort ; the contents of book packets, parcels &c, remaining unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, periodicals obliterated foreign stamps illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, silk handkerchief, tablecover, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate consisting of muktas, dhotees, cuttings of cloth, rice, copper, thread coal, 4 bags coffee and gold chandni, &c.

Also by order of H. A. Acworth Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of one large Durgot hall carpet, 42' by 24' of the old Municipal Hall.

Also at 4 p.m. at the Military Store Lane, Fort, by order of Major A. Hildebrand, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, consisting of unserviceable couches, ice box, filters, magic lantern, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed rooms furniture, full-toned mahogany grand piano by Soundy, rich hanging hall lamp by Mapple Pillar, fish aquarium, Persian hall carpet, handsome Japanese screen, almyrah with mirror, beautiful table ornaments and vases, pictures, clock, telescopic dining table, handsome English-built miniature brougham by Lord, victoria with moveable coach-boxes (made to order), and mail-phaeton with Lady's steps and with moveable hood to turn into a waggonette (very light), Gents' saddle, whips, harness, &c.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st April, 1893, at 1-30 p.m., opposite the Victoria Garden, Byculla, next to the north-gate of G. I. P. Railway, the whole of the above furniture, carriages, &c., the property of N. H. GHEESTA, Esq., Surgeon Dentist, proceeding to America.

Also by order of N. H. Ghesta, Esq., and on account and risk of a tea shopkeeper Dawasha Nemanjee, 1 teak glass-door cupboard, benches shelf, chairs, and petty glass and crockery ware of tea shop, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Thursday morning.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY at NOWROJEE HILL ROAD, near the Mazagon Bridge.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, H. jee Abdoor Rahiman Hajee Tyeb and by order of Luximibai, widow of the late Thuckur Dewcurn Ganjee, the mortgagee, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (forming part of the property formerly numbered 19k), together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder Road, in the sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No., 455, new No. 2391, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 3637, containing by admeasurement about 361 square yards, and bounded on the east by the ground of Khannahomed Joosab and others, on the west by the ground of Tyeb Gunary on the north by the Walpakhady Road, and on the south by the new Chinch Bunder Road, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward B No. 4285 and street No. 189.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 cases colored muslins.
2 cases white handkerchiefs.
1 bale jute.
1 case medicine.

On account and at the risk of Veerchun Vakutram.—
F W A—1-5—5 cases brass tumblers.
E Sil—9133—9-10—5 cases brass tumblers.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Roman satin, Rs. 2-8-0 per yard, flannel and filloselle silk 1 per doz. skin, crewell 12 annas per doz. Bone-knitting pins, 2 annas per pair, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,
SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King. King, & Co.'s Old Premises,
AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.
NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.
THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS." in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address' William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Woollen Cashmere, Serge, Socks, Boots, &c., at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.'s.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) on account and risk of the concerned, consisting of very handsome and valuable well-seasoned household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as tables, chairs, cabinets, teapoys, drawing room suites, bedstead, almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from Kesserbai, wife of Jamnadas Odhowji, and on account and at the risk of Dayabhai Bhagwandas, who having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property has made default in completing the purchase. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1893, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the said undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, measuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 6300, and street No. 106-108, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2209, and New No. 9292, and old survey No. 430, and New survey No. 5175, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Purshotum Bhugwandas, on or towards the west by the house of Vithul Dewji, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Cawasji Patel Tank road.

The said property is at present subject to a mortgage, but the mortgagee consents to the Auction Sale of the mortgaged premises free of his charge and to do all reasonable things and acts to make the conveyance to the purchaser perfect.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Furdunji P. Pavri, Solicitor, for the said Kesserbai or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood french-polished and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, oil paintings and pictures, a first-rate mahogany piano, rich Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, carriages, horses, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of H. A. H. PAYNE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

A FURTHER recovery, to the extent of 1/16d. per oz., took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, making the quotation 37 1/2d. ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent. to £63 3/8 ; while, in New York, the metal was half a cent dearer, at 82 3/4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·87 1/2 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 275,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 82·80 to 82·95 cents per oz. Consols in London were 1/8 per cent. lower, at 98 1/8 ; and Indian Sterling Loan declined 1/4 per cent., to 108 3/4. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London remained at 1s. 2 3-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India were confined to £10,000 to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 97 1/2 ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·15 1/2.

To-day, the price of Bar Silver in London has further advanced 1-16d., to 37 13-16d. per oz. ; but, in New York, it is 1/8 cent lower, at 82 3/8 cents ; demand Exchange on London having receded 1/4 cent, to 4·87 1/2 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Paper has declined 3-16, thus returning to Thursday's quotation of £63 3-16 ; but other State Exchange quotations are unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, at a decline of 1/2d. per cental in the price of No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 5s. 11d., Ex-Quay ; White Delhi being unaltered, at 5s. 10d., per cental. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,880,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was steady.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening ; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 5d. per lb. ; and the only change in quotations for East Indian Cotton was a decline of 1-16d. in both grades of Tinnevellys. Egyptain Fair Brown was still worth 5 3/8d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, were 5-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 51-64d. for March-April deliveries and 4 55-64d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the Sales having been 4,000 bales ; East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Americans declined 1-16d., to 4 15-16d. ; and Arrivals are 1-64d. lower, in all positions, but Surats are unchanged in value. The day's Imports are 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

Cotton business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday was of about the same volume as in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 1,000 bales more, at 30,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indians) ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales more, at 45,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales more, at 52,000 bales. The total Stock was exactly in the same position as on the previous Friday ; but compared with the two previous years at the same time, it was higher, by 86,000 bales, than in 1892, though, heavier, by 486,000 bales, than in 1891. The Stock of Surats had increased by 2,000 bales, to 16,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 60,000 bales ; but of Surats, there were 21,000 bales more in sight ; the figures which we give below now showing a decrease in the total supply for all Europe of 483,000 bales compared with last year's, but an increase of 662,000 bales as against those for 1891 ; while, in the case of East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 49,000 bales and of 260,000 bales, respectively, is shown in the same comparison. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. Ready American Cotton was worth 1 3/8d. per lb. more than at the same time last year, and 3/8d. more than in 1891.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 15-16 cents per lb ; and June Futures were 7 points lower, at 8·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales ; and the total figures new show a deficiency of 1,951,000 bales and 1,741,000 bales compared with last year and the year before respectively.

No further change has taken place in the spot price in New York to-day ; but June Futures are again 7 points lower, at 8·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are again 8,000 bales, going against 10,000 bales last year, and 16,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 5,950,000 bales, compared with 5,890,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	50,000	70,000	102,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	18,000	55,000	57,000
" " Continent	38,000	53,000	51,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,449,000	6,400,000	6,190,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,735,000	2,733,000	2,683,000
" " to Continent do.	1,541,000	1,981,000	2,104,000
" Stock in the Ports	850,000	1,098,000	646,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,000,000	4,483,300	3,337,640
" Surats	233,000	2,80,660	491,670
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,654,000	1,740,710	1,168,110
" London	5,000	9,000	17,000
American Afloat	50,000	105,000	150,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	15,000
Total	1,719,000	1,864,710	1,350,110
Price of Mid. Americans	5d.	3 3/8d.	4 3/4d.
" Good Dholleras	4 7-16d.	3 1/4d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	1/4d.	15-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been a very quiet market, and a further decline of Re. 1 per candy has been established. Little fresh business has been done, purchases by exporters having been confined to 200 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 213 ; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 226-30 ; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 217 1/2-19 ; 150 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 250-53 ; and 100 each of Minchapore, at Rs. 235, and Palitana, at Rs. 249 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone at previous quotations for all descriptions and with a very small export business doing.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,094	bales.
Wheat	15,425	cwts.
Linseed	24,501	"
Rapeseed	13,481	"
Gingelly	6,753	"
Groundnuts	3,703	"
Castorseed	4,578	"
Rice	25,391	"

FREIGHTS are dull. The ready Anchor liner "Asia" (s) is reported to have been filled up for Marseilles, with 5 days' time in April, at 11s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, with higher quotations for Silver to hand from both the governing markets, opened steady this morning at 1s. 2 1/2d. Demand, and 1s. 2 15-32d. for Telegraphic, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for ready and forward delivery, at which level rates remained throughout the day, with very little business passing either way. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1/2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·54.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded 1/8 to 3-16 per cent. from Friday evening's quotations for Fours, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline. We quote at closing 105 3-16 for cash ; 105 1/2 for the settlement next week ; and 105 1-16 for the April account ; 101, nominal being still quoted for 4 1/2 per Cents.

SHARES have been neglected, but prices generally are unaltered, the only changes which we have to notice in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 10 per share in Empress and Howard and Bullough Cotton Mill scrip ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HEERAMANECK—March 26, at his residence, at Grant Road, near the Railway Station, Kaikhosro Muncherjee Heeramaneck. His funeral will take place at 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BACON—March 18, at Queen's College, Benares, the wife of John W Bacon, M A, of a daughter.
GREEN—March 10, at Peshawar, the wife of Sub-Conductor W W Green, Commissariat Department, of a son.
POWER—March 13, at Calicut, the wife of G F T Power, C S, of a daughter.
SCUTT—March 16, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the wife of W H Scutt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNGERMAN—JENNINGS—March 22, at St Sephens, Octacamund, by the Revd A Acheson Williams, M A, Surgeon-Captain E P Youngerman, I M S, 2nd Madras Lancers, to Mary, only daughter of Major-General C J Jennings, I S C, (retired.)

DEATHS.

CAREW—March 19, R R Carew, late of Ross, N-W P.
CHEW—Mrch 20, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Nicholas Frederic Chew, aged 40 years and 10 months.
CLERK—March 24, at the General Hospital, Madras, Louis Samuel Clerk, Dental Surgeon, of Ranzalore, aged 38 years.
LACEY—March 14, at Masulipatam, of fever, Emily Lacey, widow of the late Mr H W Lacey, Deputy Controller, Madras, aged 57 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1893.

THE majority of forty-seven in favour of the payment of members of Parliament in a House of five hundred and five members, must be regarded as bringing the proposal within the sphere of practical politics. The motion must have received appreciable support from members of the Opposition, for the majority exceeds that of which the Government can dispose when the whole of its supporters are present. As over one hundred and fifty members were absent, it is reasonable to assume that the whole strength of the Ministerialists did not take part in the division. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who some weeks ago, while approving of the principle of payment, stated that he would not make provision for it in the Budget, has now promised that the Government will introduce a Bill dealing with the matter at the earliest possible date. Such a measure, if it be passed by the Commons, can scarcely be rejected by the House of Lords. Apart from the fact that the Upper House prudently abstains from interfering with money Bills, it would be ungracious and irritating to reject a measure applying exclusively to members of the House of Commons. The probability is, therefore, that before the next Session members will be paid out of the public treasury. As by far the larger number are possessed of ample private means, and many are men of great wealth, it has been proposed that payment out of the public funds should be restricted to members with limited incomes. To this proposal, however, the natural objection is urged that the creation of two classes of members, the paid and the unpaid, would place the poorer in a humiliating position. Mr. Gladstone, who accepted the plank of the Newcastle platform providing for the payment of members with some hesitation, is understood to favour a compromise by which all members whose salaries do not exceed four hundred a year, should be paid. It will be interesting to see whether this provision will find a place in the Bill which Sir W. Harcourt is about to introduce. The objection most frequently urged against the payment of Members of Parliament is that it would encourage penniless adventurers to devote themselves to politics as an easy way of earning a living. It is also said that the House of Commons will cease to represent the wealth of the country. Wealth will, however, in most constituencies, give a candidate a considerable advantage over penniless adventurers. In labour constituencies it may be otherwise, but money, combined with social position, will still have its wonted influence throughout the country generally.

The new democracy is not likely to attach much weight to the out-of-date contention that the House of Commons should be composed of rich men only. In all the self-governing colonies, members of the local assemblies are salaried. In the United States, every member of Congress, rich or poor, draws three thousand dollars per annum as salary. Now that 6,200,000 electors are on the register in the United Kingdom, these precedents are not likely to be disregarded. Moreover, in France, Germany, and in all other countries with one exception where Parliamentary institutions exist, members are paid. The labour organisations consider that the working-classes of Great Britain are entitled to at least two hundred seats in the House of Commons. Mr. John Burn, Mr. Tom Mann, and other men of light and leading are satisfied that this minimum of labour representation is within reach, and can be wrested from Liberals and Conservatives in the immediate future. They hold that it is necessary to effect the reforms at which they aim, that Labour representatives should sit in Parliament, in sufficient numbers to hold the balance between the two political Parties. The payment of members will be one step in this direction. Another is being taken in the new Registration Bill which has just been introduced in the House of Commons, and has received the support of the Opposition. It is very evident that we are on the eve of new developments in Home politics, compared to which those that have been in progress since the year 1885 are but of very secondary importance.

Two remarkable articles contributed to the *New Review* on "The Labour Problem," indicate the purposes to which the Parliamentary leverage now in preparation will be applied by the representatives of the new Unionism. Mr. Mann states that the purpose is to realise in fact the declaration of J. S. Mill in his autobiography : "The social problem of the future we consider to be, how to unite the greatest individual liberty of action with the common ownership in the raw material of the globe, and an equal participation of all in the benefits of combined labour." It has been the purpose of the new Unionists to popularise this doctrine with a view to its realisation, and its hearty acceptance by "labourmen" generally has brought the social problem to the front "with a very good chance of remaining in the front until solved." The modern movement, while utilising the trade organisations and co-operative societies, devotes equal attention to State administration and Legislative institutions. The new men have stirred up the old unions and organised the mass of labourers hitherto outside the unions and uncared for by the politicians. The result is an increase in the amount of their wages ; a diminution in the hours of work ; a change in the relation of foremen and workmen ; and above all in the attitude of politicians to the labour question.

But this does not satisfy the New Unionists. A good deal has been accomplished but a great deal more remains to be done. Mr. Tom Mann quotes Mr. Giffen's evidence before the Labour Commission to show that one-fourth of the adult male workers of Great Britain earn only twenty shillings a week, and one-half of these less than fifteen shillings. Mr. Charles Booth, fixing the poverty line at twenty-one shillings a week, gives thirty-eight per cent. of the population of East London as poverty-stricken. In the manufacturing counties, where the whole family is usually the wage-earning unit, the total earnings do not exceed twenty-two shillings a week. The women and children have to supplement the earnings of the husband and father whose wages are kept low by their competition. In Yorkshire where adult competent workmen earn fourteen shillings a week, the wife has to make her three children rise before 6 a. m. to place them in charge of another family, while she goes to the mill. At breakfast time she rushes from the mill to suckle the infant, then away again to the mill. It is proposed to put an end to this system by organised Unionism and Parliamentary action. Another evil of the present system is intermittent employment. At one time men are worked overtime, even in Government dockyards, while at another they are thrown penniless on the world, no thought being taken for those who are suddenly deprived of the means of living. In the dockyards and arsenals the labourers receive seventeen shillings for a full week's work, and the contractors who supply horses and men for her Majesty's Mails pay twenty shillings a week for sixteen hours a day. All this must be dealt with in Parliament, where the reason and equity of a graduated income-tax can also be impressed upon the Government. Sir Charles Dilke devotes an article to the consideration of the practical question what is to be done to satisfy what is reasonable in the claims of the working classes. He carefully avoids trenching on the dangerous ground on which Mr. Mann freely treads when he proposes that Industrial Boards should interfere to prevent ship-builders from building ten steamers where five are wanted, with the result of crowding numbers of workmen into the yards night and day at one season, and sending them all adrift foodless the next. Sir Charles confines himself to enquiring which Labour questions stand first. He considers that the limitation of labour hours, and the protection of the workman against accident and disease, are ripe for legislation. But he thinks it impossible "at present to say that the time has come for any immediate attempt to treat the wages question by Parliamentary action" or to provide for subsistence in old age, excepting in so far as it may be practicable to enable Boards of Guardians to deal with it. He urges that it is desirable to limit the hours of work in the steel and iron trade in which the men who are of unusual bodily vigour collapse at a comparatively early age. The noxious trades in which labourers, men and women, lose their health in six or twelve months, also require to be controlled. To obtain the leverage for these and other measures, Sir Charles Dilke holds that it is necessary that poor men should have an equal chance with rich men to stand for Parliament. But he is of opinion that the mere payment of members will not suffice. The cost of elections must be got rid of so far as candidates are concerned, and the expense of registration be defrayed by the State. To carry these preparatory measures, he recommends that Parliament should sit in the autumn. It will be interesting to see whether the Payment of Members Bill will be hung up in the present session.

THE reference to the "demoralisation" of the rank and file of the Opposition which formed the subject of one of Reuter's telegrams a short time since, occurred in a leading article in the *Standard* of the 27th February. That journal, following in the wake of the *St. James Gazette* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, attributed to the supineness of the Opposition the growing strength of the Government in the House and in the country. It is surprising that the Opposition journals should choose the present time to imitate those fickle Frenchmen who cry out *nous sommes trahis* when anything goes wrong. To tell the public that the Opposition leaders have wasted their opportunities and have been beaten, out-manœuvred, and discredited, is not the way to arrest the demoralisation which they deplore. They do not confine this ill-timed censure to the leaders. Having held them responsible by their ill-timed tactics for disasters inside and outside the walls of Parliament, the *Standard* says that what it has asserted bears just as much on the followers as on the leaders, and then thoughtfully adds :—"All of us know how ruinously rapid is the process of demoralisation when it has once begun ; how blunder begets blunder, and failure, failure, till men at last lose all faith in themselves and those to whom they look for guidance." The Unionist leaders are taunted with having, all through the autumn and early winter, assured the party that the Ministerial majority was so small as to be practically ineffective against a powerful and united Opposition, and that as soon as Parliament reassembled it would be seen how little reason Mr. Gladstone had to plume himself on his electoral successes, "while down to the present moment they have done nothing to justify those assertions." They are charged with having, by a series of mistakes, allowed the Government to "carry everything before them, and to figure as the masters of a large and trustworthy majority," and warned that a repetition of such ill-conceived tactics would shake very considerably the confidence of the country in the steadiness and capacity of Unionist statesmen. This eloquent denunciation might be retorted upon the *Standard*, which, before the meeting of the Parliament, proclaimed from the housetops that the Government majority would disappear when brought face to face with the House of Commons. The party leaders, in truth, but echoed what the party organs, taking their cue from Mr. Chamberlain, dinned into their ears, namely, that the Ministry would be brought to book in the Debate on the Address. The amendments on the Address furnished the Government with the opportunity they require to bring their majority into evidence so that the *Standard* has indignantly to declare that "since the Session began it had been gaining rather than losing ground in the House and in the country." It may be doubted whether the advice now tendered by the same counsellor that the Opposition, "without violating the comity of party life or approaching the confines of sharp practice," should not be overpunctilious or courteous in dealing with political opponents, but should take full advantage of any opportunity that may offer to weaken or discredit the Government. What the *Standard* and its evening contemporaries are now engaged in is weakening and discrediting its own party leaders.

SOME short time ago a mace which had been spirited away from the House of Commons at the time of the Commonwealth came to light on the other side of the Atlantic, and for a time occupied that place in the columns of our home contemporaries which is usually devoted to correspondence on highly unpractical subjects and to descriptions of freaks of nature. Now, Victoria is much troubled about a mace which has disappeared from the Melbourne Parliament buildings in a most mysterious way. After a late night sitting, and when the Speaker had left the chair the mace was carried to its customary resting-place and locked up by the custodian. But before morning the chest had been broken open and the mace was missing when the custodian sought it. Finger marks were left on the window-sill, and on these the detectives went to work. They learnt that a man had been seen getting on to a tram-car with something heavy wrapped in a clumsy-looking parcel. In getting in he knocked this so awkwardly against the metal-work in rear of the car that it threw him on to the rails. Beyond this the detectives could learn nothing more of the man or of the possible mace. A "society paper" published what it wished to be accepted as a true story of "The Experi

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

In the House of Comons last night a motion was brought forward by Mr. William Allan in favour of the payment of Members of Parliament, which was carried by two hundred and seventy-six against two hundred and twenty-nine votes.

Sir W. V. Harcourt warmly concurred in the motion, and promised that the Government would introduce a Bill dealing with the matter at the earliest possible date.

MR. BALFOUR'S MOTION.

Mr. Balfour's motion of censure in regard to the policy of the Government in Ireland will be discussed on Mouday.

Lord Salisbury has gone to Hatfield, and his visit to Belfast has been postponed until Whitsuntide.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Owing to the obstruction in the Commons the House sat till half-past five this morning over the Army Estimates.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The *Times*, in an article on Sir David Barbour's Financial Statement, says that it is not wanting in the elements of hope, especially as regards the steady increase in the ordinary revenue.

CHANGES AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The British and French Legations at Washington have been raised to Embassies.

EXPULSION OF A GERMAN JOURNALIST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 24.

A German journalist has been expelled from Paris for alleging that President Carnot's son had received some of the Panama Canal Company's money.

CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

The Mississippi Valley has been visited by a terrific cyclone, in which many lives have been lost and some hundreds of people injured. The loss is estimated at two million dollars.

THE HURNAI SECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 26.

The block on the Hurnai Railway, at the Mud Gorge, due to the recent landslips, has been removed, and through communication restored to Quetta.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL, CIVIL HOSPITALS, BENGAL.

Surgeon-Colonel Pilcher has been confirmed in the acting appointment of Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, with effect from the 1st proximo.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON TOUR.

It is officially notified that H. E. the Viceroy will leave Calcutta, at 7-30 p.m., on April 3, on a visit to Rewah and Sharanpur, and arrive at Simla, about 2 p.m., on April 22.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BULANDKHEL.

Necessary orders have been issued by the Government for the immediate withdrawal of troops, which have been in occupation of Bulandkhel on the Kurram Frontier for some weeks past.

LORD ROBERTS' STATUE.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India, in the Military Department, as guardians of the Calcutta *maidan*, to the erection of the proposed statue to H. E. Lord Roberts on the site of the Bandstand on Red Road.

THEFT OF ARMS IN CAWNPORE.

The daring of Punjabi thieves, who make the purloning of arms a specialty, seems to be communicating itself with their professional brethren in the N.-W. Provinces. On Tuesday night, four Martini Henri and two magazine rifles were abstracted from the barracks of the Royal Munster Fusiliers, Cawnpore, and so far no clue has been found.

THE PREVENTION OF FRAUD.

The Government of India, acting on the memorial from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, recently asked the opinion of the local Government, regarding the desirability of amending the Penal Code in harmony with the provision of the Falsification of Accounts Act, with a view to preventing fraudulent cashiers and employes from escaping punishment. Messrs. T. T. Allen, Beighton, Wilkins, Brett, and Handley have now furnished reports advocating the change proposed, and the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that legislation be undertaken.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The report that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal contemplates proceeding home is again revived; this time, the *Pioneer* believes, with some foundation. It is possible that Sir Charles Elliott may take six months' leave on medical certificate, on the conclusion of his tour at the end of next month. In that case Sir A. P. MacDonnell, a man on the spot in India, would presumably fill the officiating appointment.

LORD ROBERTS AT CAWNPORE.

Lord Roberts, on Saturday morning, reviewed the troops in garrison at Cawnpore, including the Volunteers. The troops present were: the 31st Field Battery, the 4th Bengal Cavalry, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, and the 3rd Bengal Infantry;—total, 1,700. The men marched-past the Royal Munster Fusiliers and galloped-past in line. The 4th Bengal Cavalry were particularly good.

The same afternoon a garden-party was given to his Excellency at the Cawnpore Club by the officers in garrison.

Lord and Lady Roberts left the same night for Dehli *en route* to Bombay.

THE QUETTA COMMAND.

General Luck is expected to arrive at Quetta early in April to take up the command of the division.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 24.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, left this morning for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 13th instant, arrived at Singapore, on the 25th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
Bar Silver	37½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	30,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	52,000	"
" " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,654,000	"
" " Surats	16,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

MEMORIAL TO LORD WENLOCK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

A deputation of the members of the Public Service, Madras Presidency, waited upon H. E. the Governor, to-day, with memorials calling attention to the hardships they suffer on account of the depreciation of the rupee.

Mr. Le Fanu, of the Board of Revenue, supplemented the statements in the memorials with lengthy remarks, after which Archdeacon Elwes drew attention to the position of some chaplains, who, having to maintain families at home, are compelled to live miserably on small pay drawn by them here.

Mr. Moss, on behalf of the railway officials, also presented a memorial.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply, said that he was glad to have an opportuuity of hearing their views with regard to this very important question. While agreeing with H. E. the Viceroy, on a similar occasion, when he said there was no reason why public servants should not come forward to represent their grievances in this way, he was afraid that their coming there, this morning, would do them very little more good than getting their case represented, and in what he might call a more formidable shape. Placed before the public as the head of a local Government, he was afraid that it was not possible for him to carry out, even if he wished to, any measures of relief. The only way in which he could assist them was by expressing his great sympathy with them; beyond that he could do little, except send up their representations with further expression of his own views, cordially supporting their views, and pressing as far as he could the attention of the authorities to the points which they had raised. He had lost no opportunity either in speaking to H. E. the Viceroy, or in writing to him, representing the feelings of the public service in this part of the country. He had also constantly urged the consideration of the question on the attention of the Secretary of State in personal communications, which he had constantly to make to him. Mr. Le Fanu had said that he considered the attitude of the Government in this matter had been somewhat dilatory and that the question of the future condition of the rupee did not affect the rupee salary of public servants in this country, but in that respect his Excellency differed from Mr. Le Fanu. It appeared to him that if by any means, whether it be the late Monetary Conference or the report of Lord Herschell's Committee which they were daily expecting, any improvement could be effected in the direction in which the memorialists wished to see the improvement it would obviate the necessity of their coming there. But the Brussels Conference had failed and apparently from what had reached them through public organs the report of Lord Herschell's Committee was not likely to add anything to the knowledge they now possessed. It would, therefore, be the duty of the Government of India to make up its mind as to how it is going to meet the case of its own servants, so as to do away with dangers and difficulties they may suffer by the present situation. He recognised fully the enormous importance of having a satisfied and contented body of public servants. No doubt the worst part of the situation had been accentuated in the last twelve months, and he believed that if it had not been for the unprecedented drop in exchange, public servants would have been content to wait, but now they had to face the position of the rupee at 1s. 2d. Naturally they began to agitate and call on the Government in some way to come to their relief. He felt as strongly as they did that the position is one which cannot be allowed to continue without a change being effected. H. E. the Governor then alluded in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by public servants pointing as illustration to Mr. Le. Fanu's work in the North Arcot District. During the time of scarcity last year when H. E. the Governor travelled through the district every officer his Excellency met gave fully two shillings worth of work for every rupee of his salary. It would be a grave and serious public misfortune if anything happened to impair the efficiency of the public service or lower the standard of public servants. Government should face the situation boldly. Though decreasing in number it was of the gravest importance that the European officers left should be men of the highest ability and character; therefore, such questions as those now raised should have the careful consideration of the Government. Coming to the question as to how the Government could assist, he had heard a suggestion made which should be worthy of consideration. It was this, in view of the fact that of late years large numbers have come into the service when the rupee was considerably below 1s. 9d., it was hardly fair that those who entered the service under such conditions, should be given such advantageous terms as those now asked for, namely, that they might receive half of their furlough allowances at 1s. 9d. It had been suggested to him that it would be fair if these officers were allowed the privilege of remitting money home at the rate of exchange of the date on which they entered the service. He thought that that was fairer than drawing a general line at 1s. 9d. He had mentioned it to the Secretary of State.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BETTIAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Maharaja of Bettiah, K. C. I. E., died at Calcutta, to-day, from fatty degeneration of the heart and chronic asthma.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon, on Thursday, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	26	8	30 p.m.	0	25
Suez	26	9	45 p.m.	1	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	..	2
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
" Madras	..	13	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·767
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·642
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·3
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNW, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	244

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 25.

10 p.m.	76·8

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.

6 a.m.	73·2
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	83·6

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE scolding indulged in by the *Standard*, cleverly illustrated in Mr. Punch's cartoon this week, was beginning to have the desired effect on the Conservative party before the remarkable victory of the Unionist candidate came to cheer their spirits. Since then the Marquis of Salisbury has reviewed his forces at the Carlton Club, Lord Randolph has fallen on the neck of Mr. Balfour, and Mr. "Jim" Lowther's fractiousness apart the Opposition are now in better fighting form than they have previously been this session. The apathy so noticeable a fortnight ago has completely disappeared, and in its place we have now an exhibition of vigour that if it can be maintained for a few months will be very awkward for the Government. The Liberals unfortunately are placed at some disadvantage by the absence from England of Mr. Schnadhorst, but his chief assistant who has also been *hors de combat* is back in town, and he must soon do something to checkmate the unlooked for activity of Lord Salisbury's followers. At present the principal weapon of attack employed by them is the Home Rule Scheme, but a section at all events of the Opposition are disposed to put Sir W. Harcourt's Local Option Bill in the forefront of the battle particularly as there is some reason to suppose that Mr. Heneage owes his triumph more to that than any other cause. A good many Liberals think that the Ministry showed bad tactics in bringing in that measure at such an early stage, and one at least of Mr. Gladstone's supporters, Mr. Beaufoy, is willing to resign his seat rather than vote for any interference with the sacred right of the publicans. While the beer interest is determined to put forth its full strength to defeat Sir W. Harcourt's designs the Temperance people are luke-warm or indifferent. They want public-houses shut up altogether and everywhere. Nothing but the most drastic measure will satisfy them. As the country is not yet quite won over to the Caines, and the Lawsons, perhaps the best thing for the Government to do would be to hang up their Licensing Bill. It is true as some Gladstonians contend that Mr. Broadhurst failed to carry Grimsby mainly on account of his want of sympathy with the new school of trade Unionists. There is sense in the demand that Mr. Gladstone should adopt "a more frankly labour policy" as a means of retaining the votes of working men, who in Great Britain do not appear to be very enthusiastically in favour of the plan of Home Rule now before the country. Unionists expect great results to accrue from the deputation of commercial men who have come over from Ireland to interview the Conservative leaders and who have listened to-day to uncompromising speeches from Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Goschen. Mr. Gladstone was asked to receive the visitors who probably were not much astonished when he sent them a letter declining the honour. Both in and out of Parliament party feeling is stronger than it has been for many years. Lord Randolph Churchill seems to be anxious to create race antipathies as well, considering the tone of recent epistles he has indited. Scotch, Irish, and Welsh Conservatives can hardly be grateful to him for the way he disposes of their claims to be considered as contributors to the greatness of the British Empire.

In some quarters there is a disposition to think that the Herschell Committee may disperse, like the Brussels Conference, without coming to any definite conclusion in the points submitted to them by the Earl of Kimberley. At any rate if they are able, which so many doubt, to advise his Lordship how he should deal with the problem he has to face, it is surely about time that their decision was made known. *A propos* of the abortive International Monetary Conference I hear that the Bimetallist leaders who met a week ago to consider the situation are in favour of a scheme being formulated that will lead to a re-assembling of the delegates. The Conference was adjourned, it will be remembered, till the 30th of May, but it will not come together again unless one or more of the powers move the Government of the United States to take the necessary steps. It is out of the question to suppose that England, will take the initiative while Mr. Gladstone remains First Lord of the Treasury and Sir William Harcourt Chancellor of the Exchequer. Then who is to open the ball? It is thought that in certain eventualities one of the Latin nations might lead the way. I have even heard it suggested that the Government of India might independently of the authorities in Whitehall ask the Washington Cabinet to re-summon the Conference to consider any further plans that may be devised either on the lines of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's well-meant scheme or any other for the rehabilitation of silver. Those who look to Simla for guidance do not, I fancy, quite appreciate the position of the Government of India *vis-a-vis* of the Home Government. Could the Indian Government enter into relations with a Foreign Power without reference to the Secretary of State? If anything is done by India I should say that it would have to be through the agency of the Secretary of State who may possibly not think it desirable to further the views of those who are so keenly desirous of seeing the Conference resuming its deliberations so soon after its failure to remedy our currency woes. In the event of the question of Bimetallism being raised again in Parliament this sessions I believe that the leaders of the double standard movement will try to confine it as much as possible to the familiar circumstances of India and to enforcing the urgent need of extending the use of the white metal as a mode of relieving the Indian Treasury.

The Parliamentary critics of our by no means perfect military system have received a valuable recruit in Sir George Chesney who made his maiden speech last night in the debate initiated by Viscount Wolmer on the motion to go into Committee of Supply. In a very able speech the ex-member of the Viceroy's Council seconded the resolution proposed by the noble lord declaring that the present mode of administering the Army "fails to secure either due economy in time of peace or efficiency for national defence." Sir George contrasted the excessively manned establishments of some of the home garrisons with those abroad. I need only quote one or two of his examples. India has 88 batteries of Artillery, commanded by a Major-General and a staff of six Colonels. At Aldershot there is a Major-General. The same thing obtains at Portsmouth, Malta, and other places. As to the Engineers there are, said the honorable member, very large fortifications at Kurrachee in charge of an R. E. Captain. An officer of the same rank is in charge of the admirable and extensive works at Aden. At Portsmouth three Colonels are required for the same purpose. His remedy for the evils complained of are re-arrangements of the Duke of Cambridge's "heterogeneous" functions, the appointment of a permanent head of the War Office, and the creation of a strong Finance Department. Mr. Stanhope, who spoke at a later stage seemed to be anxious to crush Sir G. Chesney by employing that supreme weapon of Parliamentarians, the *tu quoque* argument "the hon. and gallant member talked about the defences of Aden. Yes, I know something about the defences of India. What has your Public Works Department to say about the cost of those fortifications? Naturally having been so long at the War Office, I know something about wastefulness, but in the whole course of my experience in Pall Mall I never came across such grossly extravagant expenditure. These were not precisely Mr. Stanhope's words, but that is the effect of his reply to Sir G. Chesney's strictures. Sir Charles Dilke, who mildly styled the late War Secretary's speech as optimistic, in the course of his utterances, strongly urged the unification of the Indian forces, and the abolition of the Presidency Commands. No competent military authority, he told the House, denies that our armies in India where they are most deficient could be fatally hampered by the fact that there are three armies and three Commanders-in-Chief. The reason why the proposed change has not been carried out before is, according to Sir C. Dilke, the "force of resistance at home," as if every body in India was in favour of amalgamation! However, Sir C. Dilke's remarks on this subject paved the way for an important statement by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. "My right hon. friend," said the Secretary of State for War, "alluded to one great reform which might be effected in India, and I am glad to tell him at once that a Bill "is about to be introduced in the other House for the purpose of doing away with the Presidency Commands in India." This announcement comes somewhat as a surprise, and I am afraid people may be found in the "minor" Presidencies wicked enough to think that whatever may be the case with the Home Rule Bill the Government are anxious to rush this measure before public opinion in India can be properly exercised.

By invitation of Sir James Linton a considerable number of persons visited his studio on Saturday to see the portrait group of the young Baroda Princes before it was sent to India. The portraits are life-size, and the smaller of the two boys is sitting in an easy attitude on an arm-chair. They are dressed in brilliant Oriental costumes with which the artist has been as successful as in the likeness. It is a pity that the picture could not have been shown at one of the annual exhibitions shortly to be opened in London, where it would have created some sensation if only on account of its comparative novelty. The visitors of the distinguished President of the Royal Institute of Water-Colours were also afforded an opportunity of inspecting some admirable landscapes of the Dukeries visited by his Highness on the occasion of his recent stay in this country. The paintings are three in number; Welbeck Abbey (the seat of the Duke of Portland) being by Mr. James Orrock and others; Clumber Park (his Grace of Newcastle's fine house); and Thoresby Hall, the no less beautiful mansion of Earl Manvers, by Mr. J. Fulleylove. The most artistic and pleasing of the series is that of Welbeck, which ought to be engraved as a typical example of the stately homes of England.

The London County Council has been deprived of one of its most prominent members, Mr. Fred. Henderson, the socialist post, whose name and appearance are so familiar at Hyde Park demonstrations, was yesterday convicted at the Clerkenwell Sessions of a peculiarly disgraceful charge preferred against him by a woman of the unfortunate class, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. It transpired that this is not the first time that Mr. Henderson has been in trouble. He is only now twenty-five years old, but six years ago he was sent to gaol at Norwich for riot, assault, and damage. Some of the great people who have apparently without taking the trouble to inquire into his antecedents patronised and petted this remarkable county councillor, must to-day be feeling rather humiliated. Not long ago Mr. Henderson was the guest of that Aristocratic Radical the Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, and I am told that he was recently invited to dinner by Mr. George Russell, the Under-Secretary of State for India, to meet Mr. Gladstone, who had previously praised his young friend's verses, and who on this occasion, it is said, discussed with him the propriety of filling up the vacant post of Poet Laureate. Mr. Henderson's own chances of occupying that position are now at any rate rather remote, although to judge from the use he made in the dock of the names of some members of her Majesty's Government he expects to be immediately set free. But it is not easy to see how his hopes can be realized, especially after the article in the *Daily News*, which accepts the verdict as a just one. Mr. Henderson's inconsistent admissions when arrested told as much against him as anything else, though he rather grandiloquently told the Court that they were considered natural by so experienced a man of the world as Lord Rosebery. Whether Lord Rosebery did say this or not I cannot say, but at all events we were told by the reporters that at the last meeting of the County Council both he and the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Carrington) crossed over to where Mr. Henderson was sitting and shook hands with him. The County Council which has its differences with Sir Peter Edlin is not popular at the Clerkenwell Sessions Court, and it was natural that the presiding judge (Mr. Wonry, Q.C.,) should say compare Mr. Henderson's alleged conduct with the exalted ideas of morality set up by that self-righteous body. It is only fair, however, to Mr. Henderson to say that he did not join in the crusade against the music halls; in fact on more than one occasion he publicly dissociated himself from the doubtful policy with which the name of McDougall is imperishably connected.

The Hon. George Curzon whose letters in the *Times* from the Further East have attracted a good deal of attention, has arrived in England and resumed his Parliamentary duties. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, under Mr. Cust's editorship, seems rather deficient in geography; for the other day in noticing Mr. Curzon's re-appearance at St. Stephen's it speaks in one column of his having returned from Central Asia and in another part of the same issue of his having just come back from Burma. The hon. gentleman who looks forward to again before very long occupying a certain comfortable room overlooking St. James' Park has given notice of a question he intends to put to his successor on Monday. Mr. Curzon will ask Mr. Russell whether it is true as reported that the military operations against the Kachin tribes east of the Irawaddy river have been suspended; whether this indicates any change of policy on the part of her Majesty's Government, and what progress is being made in the negotiations with the Chinese Government for the settlement of the Burmo-Chinese frontier. Some time ago, it will be remembered, that the negotiations referred to were broken off in consequence of the extravagant demands put forward on behalf of the Pekin authorities by their delegate, Sir Halliday Macartney. It will be interesting to know whether they have been or are likely to be resumed at an early date. But the question would with more propriety have been addressed to Sir Edward Grey. The matter is in the hands of the Foreign Office, although the British delegate is understood to be an experienced official of the India Office.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. SIR JOHN HUDSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief-elect of the Bombay Army, arrived in Bombay, last night, by the mail steamer Siam, which was signalled at 8 o'clock. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Hudson and Miss Hudson. After the steamer had anchored in the harbour, several military district staff officers went on board to receive his Excellency Sir John Hudson. General Budgen, Captain Poore, General Gatacre, General Hogg, Major Bromfield, Colonel Hilliard, Colonel Leach, Captain Swann, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's two sons, Captain Hudson and Lieutenant Hudson, embarked on board the Government steam launch "Bee," at 9-15 p. m., and proceeded to the mail steamer, Siam. The Commander-in-Chief, Lady Hudson, Miss Hudson, Captain Hudson, Lieutenant Hudson, Captain Poore, and other officers, who had proceeded on board the Siam to receive his Excellency, landed at the Apollo Bunder, at 10 o'clock. Sir John and Lady Hudson, Miss Hudson and Captain Poore, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, entered a Government House carriage and drove to Government House, Malabar Point, where Sir John Hudson is the guest of his Excellency Lord Harris. Sir John Hudson will probably leave for Mahableshwar to-day.

DEATH OF MR. K. M. HEERAMANECK.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Kaikhosro Muncherji Heeramaneck, a prominent and leading member of the Parsee community. The event took place yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The deceased was the agent of the Star, Brittania, and Queen's Mills, and one of the largest shareholders of the Cooria Mill. His experience of mill-industry was great. The deceased was closely connected with the well-known Wadia family. He was a man of amiable temperament, and had great influence amongst the European as well as the Native commercial circles. The deceased had been suffering from liver complaint and chest diseases, and was under the treatment of Dr. Hojel and Dr. Manser.

ON Thursday, the 2nd ultimo the sulbaterns of the Central Military School at Parma partook at their noonday meal of a plate of meat with a garnishing of mushrooms. The youths—seventeen in number—soon cleared the savoury dish, only to be seized shortly afterwards with the most excruciating abdominal pains. One of them, who had had a second helping, had risen from the table to change some money; but the agony that overtook him in the street was such that he had to be carried into a house and put under instant treatment. Another who had also occasion to leave the barracks, was similarly brought to a standstill on the pavement and was also placed under medical care. Meanwhile every one of the others was more or less ill—some, indeed, dangerously so. Such casualties are of constant occurrence in Southern Europe, where esculents are utilised as food which even the humblest of our compatriots would not look at.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland Mails of March 10, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 9-30 o'clock, last night. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Maj Craigie	Mr Wolstoncroft
Mr Campbell	Capt Carr
Mr Lindsley	Mr Bracegirdle
Mr Moseley	Mr Khallurrahman
Mr. and Mrs Wordsworth	Mr McKillop
Miss D'Abreu	Mr and Mrs Walthew
Lieut. Maclean	Rev Heron
Miss Wahiduddin	Mr and Mrs Elliott
Mrs Grant and infant	Mr Patch
Mr and Mrs Warden and infant	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Steel	Miss Renwick
Mr Mrs and Miss Deas	Col Grant
Mr Maclagan	Lieut Rooke
Genl Sir John, Lady and Miss Hudson	Mr Levick
	Mr Sicz
Surg Caldecott	Mr Watson
Capt Cowley	Rev Bexwell
Col Evans	Miss Pratt
Mr Townsend	Mr L Cabral
Capt Melville	Mr Parsons
Mr Hammick	Mr Possom

FROM ADEN.

Mr W M Hollands	Dr W A Abbott

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

THE COURT.

THE Queen returned to London on Wednesday, and yesterday held a second Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty has commanded a performance of Lord Tennyson's play *Becket* at Windsor by Mr. Irving and his company on March 17.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and the Duke of York, visited Windsor on Friday, and viewed the sarcaphagus in the Albert Chapel in which the remains of the late Duke of Clarence have lately been placed.

The Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Louise, visited Brixton on Saturday, and formally opened the new Central Free Library for Lambeth, erected at the sole cost of Mr. Henry Tate, of Streatham.

The Princess of Wales, with her two daughters and the Duke of York, have visited Genoa.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday last, Lord Londonderry raised a discussion on the state of Clare county, and quoted Mr. Justice O'Brien's remarks. Lord Acton denied that crime had increased since the advent to power of the new Government, but Lord Spencer subsequently said that, if it were found impossible to obtain convictions on clear evidence in Clare the Government would consider whether a change of venue might not be resorted to. On Monday several Bills were advanced, but there was no public debate. On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Law of Inheritance Bill to assimilate the distribution of real property in cases of intestacy to that applicable to personalty. Lord Dudley objected to the Bill that it would force the immediate sale of land at a time of depression, and, after some debate, the Bill was rejected by a majority of five votes.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, the Speaker, being invited to do so, stated his view of the rules governing discussions raised on Supplementary Estimates. The Supplementary Civil Service Estimates were then proceeded with, and some warm discussion arose concerning the vote for light railways in Ireland. On Monday the motion for suspending the 12 o'clock rule in Supply for that night was agreed to by a majority, the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertaking to proceed with nothing beyond moving the House into Committee. A resolution in favour of adequate wages being paid to workmen in the Royal dockyards was discussed and agreed to. At the early sitting of Tuesday, on the first vote of the Navy Estimates, fixing the number of men and boys, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth made a statement of the intentions of the Government with respect to naval construction and the manning of ships, and some debate followed, but, the closure being moved, the vote was agreed to without a division. In the evening Mr. Macartney moved a resolution in favour of the immediate slaughter of cattle imported into this country, on the ground of the prevalence of disease abroad. The motion was opposed by the Government, and eventually the resolution was rejected by 186 against 151. On Wednesday Mr. Holland moved the second reading of a Bill to relieve movable machinery in factories from being included in the rateable value of the premises. After considerable debate in the course of which Mr. H. Fowler, on behalf of the Government, assented to the Bill, the second reading was carried by 237 votes against 134.

The result of the polling at Grimsby was declared on Tuesday. Mr. Heneage (Liberal Unionist) was returned by a majority of 964 votes over his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Broadhurst. This is a Unionist gain.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

A conference of the Conservative party was held on Wednesday at the Carlton Club. The Marquis of Salisbury presided. The proceedings were, of course, private, but it is understood that Lord Salisbury urged the necessity of the continued attendance of Conservative members in the House of Commons, and of their loyal support to their leaders in resistance to the Home Rule Bill and other measures of the Government. Mr. Balfour and Sir W. Hart Dyke hinted at the unwisdom of forcing divisions without due consideration, and Lord Randolph Churchill, in response to loud calls, declared his intention of giving vigorous opposition to the pernicious proposals of the Ministry in accord with his friend and political chief, Mr. Balfour.

A deputation from the Miners Federation of Great Britain had an interview with the Premier, on Friday last, on the subject of an Eight Hours Bill. Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding a strong indisposition to interfere with adult labour, thought the case of underground workers was peculiar. At the same time there was not that complete unanimity amongst those who were interested to justify immediate legislation.

Sir W. Wedderburn has been adopted as the Gladstonian candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Banffshire, caused by Mr. R. W. Duff's appointment as Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Grant also stands as a Unionist candidate.

A circular, signed by the Duke of Westminister and other peers and members of Parliament, condemning the Welsh Suspensory Bill, has been issued.

A meeting of licensed victuallers in the metropolis was held on Monday at the Alhambra Theatre, and resolutions were passed in opposition to the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, which, it was declared, would ruin the present holders of licences if it became law.

IRELAND.

From nearly all parts of Ireland there come reports of organization and effort on the part of the loyal and Unionist population to prepare for demonstrations against the Home Rule Bill. The grand juries of Longford and the South Riding of Tipperary have passed resolutions condemnatory of the Bill, and several of the Diocesan councils of the Church of Ireland have carried resolutions of like purport.

A meeting for united public prayer in view of the present crisis was held in the Metropolitan-hall, Dublin, on Saturday. The Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Plunket presided, and leading clergymen of the Church of Ireland, the Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches took part in the service.

Arrangements are being made with a view to the holding of a mass meeting, attended by 10,000 Irish loyalist delegates, in the Albert hall, London, on April 29. It is proposed that Ulster shall send over 7,000 delegates, and Dublin and Cork 3,000.

At a meeting of the Senate of Dublin University on Monday a petition against the Home Bill was agreed to.

An anti-Parnellite convention was held in Dublin on Wednesday, at which general approval of the Home Rule Bill was expressed, but Mr. Sexton, M.P., intimated that the financial details would require amendment.

The Town Clerk of Tralee (Mr. Casey) in the Boardroom, on Monday, fired a revolver three times at and severely wounded Mr. Whelan, a rate collector, with whom he had had a dispute.

An extensive subsidence of land, involving great destruction of property, took place on Saturday night and early on Sunday morning at Sandgate, near Folkestone. About two-thirds of the area of the town have been affected; the land has sunk in some places from seven to nine feet; and it is estimated that about five hundred houses have been wrecked or more or less damaged. A Board of Trade inquiry was held on Tuesday, but the inspectors' report is not yet published.

The Northumberland Miners have decided to accept the 5 per cent. reduction in wages proposed by the coal owners. The Durham miners have left the negotiations respecting a reduction to be conducted by their own board and not by the Federation.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Maj.-Gen. C. H. Bergman, Ben. Ret.; Col. R. C. Cross, Ben. Ret.; Col. J. B. Sparks, Ben. Ret.; Gen. Sir H. Bates, K.C.B.; Col. Sanderson; Capt. F. P. Egerton, R.N.; Capt. H. M'Garrory, R.A.; Capt. C. W. Selwyn; Lt.-Col. Labalmondiere; Maj. Mansergh; Cardinal Place; M. Taine; Lady Forester; Lady Shepstone; and Lady Sydney.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

CLOSE OF MR. INVERARITY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 24.

TO-DAY Mr. Inverarity concluded his five days' reply to the Court, and this completed the case of the charge of defamation brought by the Nawab Mehdi Hassan against S. M. Mitra. The case was filed in July last, and eight months have intervened between the filing and the closing of the case. At the termination of Mr. Inverarity's speech, his Honour, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, adjourned the Court for a fortnight, at the end of which time it is probable his judgment will be complete.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing his reply, dealt with the allegations of bribery that had been launched in all and every direction against the prosecution. He said with regard to Asgher Jan, the photographer, there could be no possible motive for bribing him as the production of the photograph of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan in native dress could by no means injure their case. The point became immaterial the moment Mr. Norton gave up the point about the dress. The point to his mind was never very material, even when it was suggested that it was indelicate for a proper woman to be photographed in that position. The defence forgot that the person who was photographed was a European girl, and a European girl, according to the prosecution case would know nothing about the manners and customs of drapery. She might have arranged the folds of her dress in a manner which was absolutely indelicate, but that would have proved nothing whatever, for she might have offended without being conscious of the fact. That would be a complete answer if any reliance placed by the defence on that photograph. However, he submitted that the whole thing was immaterial because it could have no bearing on Mrs. Mehdi Hassan's chastity or unchastity the date at which the photograph was taken. In the course of Mr. Norton's speech, which had been widely circulated in the shape of a pamphlet, and which libelled Mrs. Mehdi Hassan to a greater extent than the original pamphlet, he made use of expressions which would lead one to believe that there was something in the photograph that was indecent. As a matter of fact the photograph was perfectly decent, and no one, except the were an expert in the matter, would gather the idea that the subject was an improper person. The impression conveyed far and wide by means of his learned friend's printed speech conveyed the idea that the bosom was uncovered in the photograph. It was not, however, exposed in the sense they supposed from reading his learned friend's impassioned periods. It was clothed in the usual way, but the *dopatta* was thrown over the left shoulder leaving half or three-quarters of the bosom visible, which was already decently clothed. As well might they say that a European lady in a riding habit which exposed the outline of her bosom, was indecently unclothed. Dealing with the Minister's conduct at the beginning of the enquiry, Mr. Inverarity said, that Mr. Norton had contended that the Minister's conduct would somehow enable his Honour to determine the truth of the issues of the case. It was not necessary for him (Mr. Inverarity) to en

to his remarks, and trusted that he (Mr. Inverarity) had not put forward any point which was not supported by the evidence in the case, and he trusted his Honour would be satisfied that there was no foundation for the atrocious story told against Mehdi Hassan and his wife.

The Court adjourned for a fortnight for his Honour to consider his judgment.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

The sixth semi-annual costume entertainment, in connection with the Bombay Swimming Club, took place on Saturday afternoon, at the Back Bay Swimming Baths, under the patronage and in the presence of his Excellency Lord Harris, who distributed prizes to the successful competitors in the races. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and the entries for each event were good and a really good exhibition of swimming was given. His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Captain Poore, arrived at 4-45 o'clock, and was received by J. P. Mr. Watson, Mr. A. King, and other members of the committee. The following are the details of the races :—

"Boys' Race."—Open to all comers. One length for all boys under 16. Two prizes.

There were six competitors for the above race. Master Beynon took the first prize and Master Claridge the second.

"Lord Harris' Cup" Race.—Two-length handicap. 1st prize, gold medal, winner to hold the Cup; 2nd prize, silver medal; 3rd prize, bronze medal.

There were four competitors for this race. D. A Pindar started first. G. W. Claridge and H. W. Martin next; started together, followed by G. D. Traylen. At the commencement, Pindar took the lead, but immediately afterwards Traylen got ahead of him. In the final length Claridge got ahead of all the competitors and took the first prize, finishing the two-length in 41 seconds. Traylen finished the distance in 45 seconds and got the second prize, whilst Martin who swam the distance in 50 seconds, got the third.

The "Bunder Cup Race"—Two-length handicap. Open to all members, who at the time of competing cannot swim the distance under one minute. Prize, plated cups, winner to hold the Bunder Cup.

The race was well contested by T. W. Penton, E. W. Pyrke, G. W. Claridge and A. E. Houfton. The competitors swam very well. Houfton took the lead and, swimming with a strong stroke, gained the prize. He swam the distance in 1 min. and 33 secs.

The "Acworth Cup"—Two-length handicap, each competitor to wear flannel shirt, coat, trousers, socks, boots, or shoes, and cap. Prizes presented by Major Acworth. 1st prize, a clock, winner to hold the cup; 2nd prize, a plated cruet.

There were four competitors for the above race. F. J. Taylor swam the distance in 1 min. and 25 secs., and won the first prize, whilst A. File got the second prize.

The "Lord Reay Cup."—Four-length scratch race. 1st prize, gold medal, winner to hold the cup; 2nd prize, silver medal; 3rd prize bronze medal. (Messrs. Beckerleg and Traylen debarred.)

Entries for the above event were received up to the time of starting. R. D. Hughes, T. W. Penton, H. W. Martin, and A. Sharp strongly contested the race. A capital start was made. Hughes, Martin, and Sharp raced hard for the victory, the latter succeeding in coming in first by finishing the distance in 2 mins. 20 secs. Martin got second prize, whilst Hughes took third prize.

Three-length Scratch Race—Open to all comers. Prizes presented by the Back Bay Baths Company 1st prize, an album; 2nd prize, a pair of razors in case.

There were four competitors for the above event, which was keenly contested. Beckerleg was fortunate enough to win the first prize, Traylen getting the second prize. Beckerleg swam the distance in 1 min. and 25 secs.

The "Cumberland Cup."—Diving competition, comprising (1) standing dive from platform; (2 and 3) long-distance dive from platform and from 12 inches above water. (4) plate diving; (5) diving over a bar; (6) dive from the roof. Prize, a silver medal; which was won by A Sharp, there being no other competitor for the event.

"Blindfold Race"—one length and-a-half. Open to all comers. 1st prize, a dressing case; 2nd prize, a collar box.

This was the most amusing race of the day, the competitors finding some difficulty in steering a direct course, and consequently struck their heads against the wall. Traylen found the course easily, and won the first prize, whilst Pindar got the second prize.

This brought the entertainment to a close. Mr. J. P. Watson then asked his Excellency to distribute the prizes to the successful competitors, who were loudly cheered as they received them at the hands of his Excellency.

Having distributed the prizes, his Excellency said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure, on your behalf I may congratulate the winners on their success and express the wish to those who have not been fortunate enough to win a prize success in the future. It always gives me very great pleasure to take part in these entertainments, because I think that it gives one the opportunity to encourage young men to compete in this manly and useful art. I regard swimming not only as an amusement, but as an occupation which may be useful to themselves and others at some time in their life, and comparatively as well as relatively the occupation is one in which one should take delight and appreciate. Comparing its incidents with the occupation, say, of the politicians—the further we get out of our depth the more abroad we are, whilst the swimmers the more they are out of their depth the more at home at home they are. (Laughter.) Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to notice the institute continues to be patronised. You have been unfortunate in one or two instances in losing the encouragement, of the presence of one or two gentlemen who have been of great service in the past, but I hope they will come back and renew their help and others will also come forward and share part of their responsibilities and duties, and you may continue to find this institute as great a success as it has been in the past. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Watson called for three cheers for his Excellency which was heartily responded to and kept up till his Excellency had left the Bath.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association, on Saturday afternoon, at the Apollo Bunder.

First race was started at 3-30 p.m. It was open to ships and other boats, and the following five boats started :—

Boat's name.	Rig	Entered by
Nellie	.....	H. M. S. Boadicea's Gig. Capt G. A. Giffard, R.N.
Eve	.....	H. M. S. Boadicea's Cutter Lt. Jno. A. Tuke, R.N.
Edith	.....	H. M. S. Lawrence Cutter, Lt. Dobbin, R.I.M.
Abyssinian Cutter	.....	Lug ..... Mr. A. Greening.
Duchess	.....	Lateen ..... Capt. W. F. Potts.

Second race open to all yachts was started at 4 p.m. exactly, and the following seven boats competed :—

Dove	Cutter	Mr. M. C. Turner.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr. P. Glynn Messent.
Janetta	Lug	Lt. A. Walpole, R.E.
Senta	Cutter	Surg.-Maj H. W. Boyd.
Clara	Cutter	Mr. C. S. H. Sarl.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
Red Rose late White Rose	Lateen	Lt. M. A. Humphreys, Lanc. Regt.

For both the races the course to be taken was the same as No. 2 in the list. From pilot schooner leaving it to starboard to "middle ground" buoy, leaving it to "port" round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard round buoy close to Karanja Beacon, leaving it to starboard and finishing with starboard side next to pilot schooner.

Handicap allowances were as follows :—

	Red Rose.	Senta.	Mannikin.	Dove.	Blue Bell.	Clara.
Janetta	5	14	14	25	30	50
Red Rose	..	9	9	20	25	45
Senta	..	..	..	15	20	40
Mannikin	..	..	..	15	20	40
Dove	..	..	..	..	10	20
Blue Bell	..	..	..	..	..	10
Clara	..	..	..	..	..	..

Result of the first race :—

1	Duchess	returned at 5-28
2	Edith	" 5-29
3	Eve	" 5-37
	Nellie	" 5-43
0	Abyssinia	" 6-15

Result of the handicap race :—

1	Blue Bell	" 5-32
2	Senta	" 5-19-20
3	Mannikin	" 5-20-20
0	Jannetta	" 5-21-10
0	Red Rose	" 5-45-30
0	Dove	" 5-46
0	Clara.	

Says the *Indian Spectator*: A tale of oppression under the Salt Act is reported from Ratnagiri. It is stated that a poor man has been convicted and sentenced for collecting salt, weighing about twenty-five tolas, from the rocks. This is bad. The two cases disposed of by Justices Birdwood and Parsons, a couple of years ago, created such an uproar, both here and in England, that the Act had to be amended. Therein, two ignorant women were fined by a Mofussil Magistrate for cleaning bazaar salt by putting water into it and boiling it. This case is equally distressing, and if the High Court is unable to interfere in consequence of the state of the law, its amendment should be demanded. It is a fit case for the exercise of the right of interpellation by a member of the new Legislative Council.

INSPECTION OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

On Saturday evening the annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles took place on the General Parade-ground. At four o'clock, the hour appointed for the fall in, nearly 625 men fell in their respective companies. Eight companies were formed, and were sized and proved by their respective Commanding Officers. About twenty-minutes to five the "assemble" sounded, and the companies fell in on their markers in quarter-column formation, and, moving to the right by the diagonal march and taking front formation, formed up in line, and awaited the arrival of the Inspecting Officer. Shortly after 5 o'clock Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hilliard, A.A.-G., rode on to the ground, the parade presenting arms. The Inspecting Officer then passed down the ranks, and inspected the arms and accoutrements. Quarter-column was then formed in No. 1 Company, and, moving to the right in sections of fours, came up to the first point of the oblong for the march-past. After the officers had taken up their position in the front of their companies, the parade advanced to the march-past and with shouldered arms. Some of the adult companies went by in good order, there being an inclination among the others to rush at the movement. Of the cadets the L Company did very well, the dressing being kept in both ranks perfectly. After completing the march-past, the companies wheeled to the left and took up the original alignment Major Brown, was then called on to put them through the manual and firing exercises. Major H. A. Acworth then put the parade through several line movements. They first prepared to meet cavalry advancing from the right. The line then retired; front was changed to the left on the left company. The parade then retired in fours, and halted, and fronted. They then advanced in echelon from the right, and company squares were formed. Line was then taken up on the leading company, they then retired in fours from the right of companies, and halted in column. The line then retired by the right, and deploying to the left formed up in line on the leading company. They then advanced in review order, halted, and presented arms. Quarter-column was then formed on No. 1. Brigadier-General Budgen then addressed the men, and said :

"Colonel Bayley, Officers, and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps,—I think this is the fourth time I have had the pleasure of inspecting you, and I must say that each time I have done so, it has been better than the last. To-day's drill has been done very creditably, and the movements have been executed perfectly, steadily, and accurately. I am glad to notice that there are over 600 on parade, and considering that some of the members have attended only one or two parades, the drill has indeed been very good. I have been looking at the papers, and I have noticed that all the parade states have not been very good. There has never been a larger number on parade before, and it speaks very well of the members to turn out in such force. Colonel Bayley has taken a great deal of trouble, and I trust that he will be with you for many more years to come. This is probably the last time I shall inspect you, and I shall be doubly glad to make a good report to Government. There is still one thing that remains before you finish your drill season. Your arms have to be returned for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer. Fault was found last season with some of the arms, as they were in a very bad state, and serious notice might have been taken of the matter, but for some consideration on your behalf. I trust you will return your arms in a good state for the inspection, which will take place on the 4th of April.

Fours were then formed, and No. 1 Company, wheeling to the left, followed by the other companies, left the parade-ground, headed by the band, and marched up to the Flora Fountain, where they were dismissed.

The squad competition for the Lord Harris Cup will take place on the 8th of April.

The following was the field state :—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergts.	Band and Drums.	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total strength of Companies.
A Company	3	5	18	55	81	16	...	97
B "	4	4	2	52	62	24	1	87
C "	3	5	1	58	67	25	1	93
D "	3	8	1	64	76	30	5	111
E "	2	4	4	50	60	15	1	76
F "	1	4	3	34	42	3	...	45
G "	4	4	1	63	72	13	...	85
H "	...	2	1	25	30	11	...	41
I "	...	3	5	55	63	11	...	74
K "	1	5	...	16	22	4	...	26
L "	1	6	..	54	61	...	...	61
Surgeons and Chaplains	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
Army Staff	1	2	...	6	9	...	...	9
Total	26	52	39	532	649	152	8	809

The following officers were on parade :—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C., Majors R. S. Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant), Captains J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, A. F. Soundy, (Paymaster), J. W. Smith, and Lord Colin Campbell; Lieutenants T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Corsforth, (Quartermaster), D. J. Sharp, J. H. Fernoaux, H. R. H. Wilkinson, S. Tomlinson, and R. Snell; Second-Lieutenants C. C. James and W. Garlick; Lieutenant R. A. A. Jenkins, (2nd Queen's R. West Surrey Vols.); Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. Arnott, (Honorary Surgeon to the Corps); Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, and Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., Honorary Chaplains.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A spoon competition was held on Friday, the 24th instant, at 200 and 300 yards, there being a good attendance of members, and some very fair scores made.

The competition for the "Bunder Challenge Cup," which was presented by Mr. W. B. Green to be competed for twice a year, will be held on Thursday, 6th April. Scores made in this match may count in the grant aggregate for prizes.

Members and friends are reminded of the smoking concert to be held on Tuesday, 4th April, at the headquarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	Total.
Clr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles ...	29	27	56a
Lieut F J Pennock, G I P R Vol	30	25	55b
Clr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28	27	53c
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	27	26	53a
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles...	29	23	52d
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	30	21	51a
Colr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	24	26	50e
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles..	21	26	47f
Lce-Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles ...	19	27	46g
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	27	18	45
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vol	19	25	44
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles ..	29	14	43
Qr-mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol R.....	23	19	42
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	17	23	40
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18	22	40
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22	18	40
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles.....	21	18	39
Vol Allan, G I P R Vols	19	17	36
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	21	15	36
Vol Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	17	17	34
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Vols.....	20	14	34
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	20	13	33
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles.....	retired	24	24
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	retired	18	18

(a) Handicapped 12 points; (b) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon; (c) Handicapped 16 points; (d) Handicapped 21 points; (e) Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (f) Handicapped 4 points; (g) Winner of 3rd spoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

An Army Circular will shortly be published to the above effect.

A Committee has been convened at Poona for assembly, at an early date, to report on the new Bengal system of accounts for Native Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, Commandant, 3rd Rifle Battalion, is the President, and Major Nuthall, Commandant, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Blackham, Wing Commander, 3rd Rifle Battalion, are the members.

The Government of India have decided that in future the amount of costoms paid on arms, or component parts thereof, imported for the use of native troops, will be refunded to regiments, on the presentation to the military authorities of a bill for the amount so paid, by the officer commanding the corps concerned. These amounts will form items of military expenditure.

The Government of India sanctioned the proposal that the appointment of Royal Artillery officers to batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent should be limited in future to a tenure of five years in the rank of Lieutenant or Captain, with an interval of at least two years' regimental duty, between each such appointment, as in the case of staff appointments. The rules under which staff appointments in India are held by officers of the British Service will accordingly be considered applicable in future to appointments in the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent, and a notification to this effect will be made in India Army Circulars. The conditions under which present incumbents hold their appointments in the Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent will not be affected by the above decision.

"UNIONIST LASSITUDE."

Under this heading the *Economist* explains the prevailing apathy, denoted amongst other symptoms by the absence of spontaneous public meetings to denounce the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, as due largely to the unreality of the prolonged debate on the first reading: "One of the bad signs of the political situation," it writes, is the kind of lassitude which the English section of the Unionists display in regard to the Home Rule Bill. The Irish Unionists are exceedingly alarmed—perhaps more alarmed than they were in 1886—the fall of securities has been heavy, and there are rumours of extreme efforts which are to be made to arouse the English Nonconformists; but the English Nonconformists are more lukewarm, and exhibit an unexpected air of weariness. It is said that the excellent speeches against the Bill delivered upon the first reading fell very dead upon the general body of the House, and there certainly has been some laxity of attendance, while the absence of spontaneous public meetings and of incisive speeches out of doors has been unusually marked. Political society, too, is pessimist, and while politicians dislike this Bill much more than the last, on account of the clause retaining the 80 members, they admit more readily than on the previous occasion that it may probably pass the Commons, and that the duty of throwing it out will be left to the House of Lords. This mood, which is manifest everywhere, is probably due, first of all, to the unreality of the fight waged over the first reading, which everybody knew could not end in a division, and which, therefore, was in a great measure academic. Politicians are rarely interested in academic debate, more especially when it is upon a subject the intellectual interest of which has been exhausted. They have been discussing the Bill, or the object of the Bill, for nearly seven years, and it naturally seems to them as if all the arguments had been uttered and were understood, and that henceforward only voting could be of any advantage. And, lastly, there can be little doubt that the Newcastle Programme, while it has aroused all Radicals, has slightly divided the interest taken even by Unionists in the Home Rule Bill, just as showers of misfortune coming all together make each separate misfortune appear for the moment less absorbing." The article enlarges on the importance of defeating the Bill on the second reading, and winds up by saying that if the Unionists yield as they seem half-inclined to do, to a sense of fate being against them, they will be beaten in the Commons; and even if the Peers hold out against the swarm of country lords who will come up, full of apprehension for their privilege, they (the Unionists) will find their task made in the next Session more difficult, for their opponents will then be glowing with triumph over Radical Bills which will have been sent up to the House of Lords, and will not have been rejected."

THE RECENT DADUR ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the recent accident at Dadur, wherein a mukadum was run over and killed on the morning of the 17th instant, there are a few facts which may be found of especial interest to railway-men, and it is best that these should be elucidated rather than distort truth, and let people hang on the skirts of a popular delusion. The chief features of the case are, first: whether it is true that the driver of the up-train that is supposed to have run over the man ran against signals at a station that he well knew before and he was bound to stop. Secondly, whether according to Company's rules the semaphore distant signal once lowered to "Caution" to admit a train is again raised to "danger" after the engine or the whole train passes within it. Thirdly, whether the missing link in the chain of evidence has been found to connect the accident with the vehicle or engine that is supposed to have caused it; for, it is impossible to say at present by which engine it was that the unfortunate man came by his end since there had been another engine of a down train at the very spot that had also performed shunting a short while before. And, fourthly, whether a railway servant is bound to risk his life against an approaching train, whether in the execution of his duty or not when such duty might as well be performed without placing his own life in jeopardy. These are the most essential elements that the jury may well thresh out before winnowing the wheat from the chaff of evidence that may be elicited before them and the Coroner. The case is a peculiar one, and needs careful handling and analysis. Add to the above, is the question of the length of rest that the driver and his men have had before the occurrence which under the circumstances was not such, I understand, as it ought to be. "Trifles such as these to serious mischief lead." The engine left the goods yard of Bombay (Wari Bunder) with a train at about 2 a.m. on the 16th instant, arriving at Karjat at about 11. Thence it was booked out at 12 noon to work the Campoli branch, a distance of about nine miles from Karjat, returning to the latter at about quarter to 3 p.m. The engine was then put out for about a couple or three hours on a shunting job which when finished, returned to Bombay with the train leaving Karjat at half-past 7 p.m. Thus, in all, the driver and his firemen were nearly twenty-three hours consecutively on active duty up to the time of the accident with but very short intervals at their disposal for only breathing purposes. This latter point is of vital importance, and is worthy of the consideration alike of the Coroner and the jury. It has been the practice at Karjat to work the Campoli trains with the train-staff of a train arriving from Bombay, no matter how long they may have been previously on duty. Short hours of rest at out-stations in the Bombay district is loudly complained of. Although better arrangements may well be made to work the Campoli branch in order to give the running staffs of the Loco. and the Traffic department their due share of rest with a fresh set of guards and drivers, yet they are not worked out. The Campoli branch, although open only during the working season, is a good paying line, and consequently the Company may not grudge to work it with men other than those, who on arrival at Karjat, are already fatigued and unfit and look round for a place to lay their weary bones upon.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 22. LOCOMOTIVE.

MEETING OF COLLEGE AND SCHOOL STUDENTS.

A public meeting of the Undergraduates and Matric students of the Bombay University was held, on Saturday afternoon, in the Mooljee Jaitha Cotton Market Hall, for considering and adopting certain resolutions anent the "University Reform." A few graduates were also present. Mr. F. C. Shahani, assistant professor of the Wilson College, was called to the chair. The following resolutions which are to be sent to the Syndicate for consideration, were unanimously adopted by the meeting :—

Mr. C. V. Divan B. A., proposed, and Mr. D. R. Kothari seconded that the students be supplied with the numbers of marks they may obtain for every question in all papers set at examinations; or failing that the old system of giving marks in every paper be restored.

Mr. K. D. Cooper proposed and Mr. M. Bhinde seconded that the meetings of the Senate be open to the public.

Mr. H. Vakil proposed and Mr. S. Thakore seconded that the Matriculation Examination be held twice a year to meet the loss occationed by the stoppage of Government grants, instead of trying to meet it by raising the fees in different examinations of the University.

Mr. C. M. Ghandi proposed and Mr. J. S. Shah seconded that the students be not compelled to appear again in those papers in which they have once passed; that this right be given with certain restrictions and modifications the Senate might deem proper.

Mr. R. R. Desai proposed and Mr. Odhoji Parekh seconded that the old system of prescribing books for a cycle of five years be restored.

Mr. Bhojwani, B. A., proposed and Mr. M. B. Sheth seconded that only one paper be set every day in all the examinations.

Mr. B. S. Shah proposed and Mr. N. E. Ranade seconded that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to forward these resolutions to the Syndicate of the University and to transact other necessary business :—Messrs. R. R. Desai, B. A., M. H. Vakil, B. A., C. V. Divan, B. A., and C. C. Vaydis, L. M. and S.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, E.C. London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The last landslip on the Hurnai Railway is of more serious moment than any of those preceding it, destructive though these have been. It has not occurred at "Puddle Hollow" as generally happens, but in a cutting which was supposed to be fairly safe. This will give new cause of anxiety to the Committee of Engineers who are about to examine Mud Gorge in the most thorough manner. Before they begin their work we shall probably hear of further slips, for the snow which has lain for weeks on the hills has begun to melt, and as the water percolates through the shaly strata the hillside will begin to move again almost bodily. The problem which Mr. Horace Bell and his brother-experts will have to solve is indeed a difficult one, but as they are likely to see Mud Gorge and Puddle Hollow almost at their worst they can at least pronounce definitely upon the practicability of keeping the line open. It is essential that the Hurnai route should be maintained in working order until the new Mushkaf Valley line is completed for, otherwise, Quetta will be deprived of railway communication with India. Some temporary arrangement may possibly be found possible for the working of trains through Mud Gorge for a year or so, but whether a permanently safe alignment can be discovered without abandoning several miles of the present line is another question altogether. The report of the Committee on this point will be awaited with the greatest interest.

A good deal of dissatisfaction, writes the *Pioneer*, would appear to be felt with the performances of the Meteorological Department in the matter of weather prediction during the most exceptional season. Without wishing at all to prejudge the question at issue, whether the official forecasts have been correct or erroneous, sufficient or inadequate, or whether their character could have made any practical difference to the interests of the country by enabling the farmers to take any precautions in advance, we are bound to point out that if people did not take warning of the character of the season it was because they did not pay due attention to the deliverances of the *Pioneer*. An article on the 15th January, when the character of the season had begun to declare itself, summed up the situation thus :—"Arguing from these precedents it will be fairly safe to presume that the characteristic of the depressions of the present season will be rain and snow, and that the showery disturbed weather with which the year was ushered in, will be more or less prevalent throughout the remainder of the cold season."

The *Deccan Budget* writes :—Our unfortunate announcement, a few issues back, of the death of Captain Tom Bailey was, we are very sorry to learn, merely premature. On Friday last, a telegram was received that he was sinking fast, and a few hours later another was received that he had passed away. We need not repeat the remarks already made regarding the deceased, when his death was incorrectly reported a month ago, except that many in Chudderghaut have lost in him a warm-hearted friend.

A Circular has been issued by the Bengal Government to Commissioners of Divisions drawing attention to the fact that before legislation is undertaken for the inspection and regulation of mining operations, it will be necessary to await the report of the Inspector of Mines, who will be appointed by the Secretary of State to enquire into the subject. The Commissioners have been requested to advise private mine-owners of the approaching visit of the Inspector, and to invite them to give that officer every facility for acquainting himself with their mines and the system on which they are worked. The tour of the Inspecting Officer in Bengal will be arranged by Mr. C. A. Walsh, the Special Inspector of Factories, in concert with the Director of the Geological Survey of India.

According to a recent alteration effected by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in the excise rules at present in force in that province, chemists have been allowed the privilege of importing, on special passes, from the distilleries worked after the European method in the Punjab, rectified spirits of wine in quantities not less than two imperial gallons or twelve quart bottles, manufactured at such distilleries, provided the supply is required for purely medicinal purposes only, and the chemist importing can produce a permit signed by the Deputy Commissoner, or the excise officer of the district of destination, authorising him to import such rectified spirits. These orders apply also to the import by chemists in the Punjab of rectified spirits manufactured in the distillery at Rosa in the North-West Provinces.

Several heavy showers of rain fell in Bangalore and the neighbourhood during the last week, but not in sufficient quantity to make any change in the water-supply, which continues to be the milky looking fluid that Bangalore has had to drink these many months past, much of which is literally scooped out from the bed of the large reservoir to the north of the town.

The wild dogs that have lately visited Kulu were not above eighteen inches high at the shoulder, light rusty red in colour, with dusky muzzles, the tips of their ears and fox-like brushes being nearly black. These animals are plentiful in Bara Baghal on the head waters of the Ravi, and had probably been chasing an ibex across the high range, when the earlier snowfalls cut off their return, as they cannot travel in deep snow. These wild dogs do not seem to have done any mischief in Kulu. They evince great terror at the sight of human beings, and indeed of anything that they were not accustomed to. For instance, one of them attacked a large English retriever, taking him for a sheep dog probably, springing at him and snarling, but not attempting to bite. When a small black fox-terrier appeared on the scene, the wild dog seemed panic-struck for here was an entirely new animal. He allowed himself to be rolled over and worried without making any attempt at defending himself, and as soon as he could recover his legs fled precipitately. These wild dogs have not been seen in Kulu since the spring of 1867, when a large pack of them crossed into the Manahu ravine in the upper valley, and the native shikaris declare that so soon as these wild dogs make their appearance, the entire four-footed game, leopards included, at once stampeded out of the ravine.

In that same spring, the road on the right bank of the Beas, at the hot springs of Kalat, was for some weeks blocked by an avanlache, and when it had melted, the dead bodies of a leopard and seven goral were found beneath the snow. The leopard must have been stalking the goral when the avalanche fell, and swept them all way.

The exact matter in dispute between the Russians and the Afghans in the Kushk Valley may be briefly explained, thinks the *Pioneer*. When the frontier was being settled in 1885, Captain Peacock, R. E., an Russian engineer officer carefully mapped out the course of the river and strip of cultivation along its banks. It was agreed that the Kushk should form the boundary line from Chihil Dukhteran to Kara Tapa Kalan, a distance of about eight miles. In the protocols it was laid down that the Afghans were not to make any new canals or re-open old disused channels on the left bank, as the supply of water to Russian territory would thereby be affected. There had formerly been considerable cultivation on the Afghan side of the river, but the fields had been deserted for nine years. Hence there was no hardship at the time inflicted upon the local population. Within the last two years the Russians have formed an advance cantonment at Sheikh Junid on the Kushk River, some six miles to the north-east of Kara Tapa. They also brought Cossack families to form a military colony between Sheikh Junid and the frontier. These colonists have been unable to carry on cultivation owing to the short supply of water, and the local authorities declare that the Afghans have re-opened canals on the left bank of the river. This is the question of fact which Colonel Yate has to investigate. It is not a large matter, but it is singular that this dispute as to the borders of the Herat province should have arisen in that small triangle of territory which was allowed to pass into the hands of Russia, consequently on her representatives insisting that the frontier line proposed by the British Commissioner was drawn too far to the north. It may be noted that Chihil Dukhteran is only sixty miles north of Herat itself.

Blasts and counterblasts are shaking Karachi society, says a contemporary, over the departure of Mr. Finch, who had been one of the leading residents of the Sind port and a prominent member of the municipality for many years. On the one hand exertions are being made to give him a great "send-off" on his departure from India with a dinner, speeches, &c. On the other hand, the *Sind Gazette* claims to express the real opinion of Karachi when it says that Mr. Finch deserves none of these things. The truth perhaps lies in the middle. Mr. Finch has done much for Karachi, for which that place will remember him with gratitude; but some municipal actions in which he was directly concerned have been strongly, and apparently deservedly, censured in a court of law. Municipal strife, like the strife of clerics, neither forgives nor forgets; and if Mr. Finch's admirers have the satisfaction of extolling his virtues his adverse critics will, in the nature of things, take care to satisfy themselves also.

Advices from the Northern Shan States report that a raiding party of Chinese are said to have reached Moncho, fifteen miles south of Selan. Major Hammans' column has left Namkhan for Moncho.

It is reported from the Chin Hills that a party of one Native officer and thirteen-five rifles 1st Burma Infantry was fired upon on the 17th instant, when moving between Kapteyal and Meno Camp. There were no casualties on our side, but one Chin was killed by the return fire.

The Government of India has ruled that for the future the bodies of criminals executed in jails shall ordinarily be given up if claimed by relatives or friends instead of being buried in the jail burial-ground as formerly.

Although the Kachin rising south-east of Bhamo has collapsed, no sooner has Major Hammans' column returned to Namkhan than news has been received of a Chinese raiding party having crossed the frontier and reached Moncho, fifteen miles south of Salen, where Lieutenant Williams was killed. Major Hammans has moved upon Moncho in order to test the truth of the report.

Russia's attempt at colonisation in the Kushk Valley on the borders of the Herat Province has not been attended with success, mainly because water is not in sufficient quantity to enable the Cossack settlers to enter largely upon cultivation. The Kushk stream is diverted by Afghan cultivators for their own irrigation purposes, and consequently but a small supply reaches Russian territory. This has given rise to a difficulty which might have serious consequences, unless dealt with in time. The English and Russian Governments have lately been in communication on this subject with the result that each Power is to send a representative to the Rushk Valley to examine into the claims of the Afghans and Russians on the spot. Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, who was one of the Indian officers on the Afghan Boundary Commission, has been selected as English Commissioner. He will leave at once for the Herat border, travelling by way of Kandahar, the Amir of Kabul having agreed to his taking this route. The Russians allege that the Afghans made some new canals, which under the terms of the agreement of 1885 they were bound not to make. They say also that an Afghan representative will accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, who will take with him only personal servants and two or three orderlies. Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier will join Colonel Yate somewhere near Herat.

The amount of income-tax irrecoverable arrears for the official year 1891-92 in the Madras Presidency amounted to Rs. 10,647. Two-thirds of this (Rs. 6,079) appertains to Madras, Rs. 550 to Godavari, 437 to Kistna, 414 to Malabar, 385 to Madura, 339 to South Arcot, 322 to Nilgiris, 317 to Tinnevelley, 284 to Vizagapatam, 269 to Tanjore, 219 to North Arcot, 209 to Cuddapah, and smaller sums in the other districts.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 25th February, 1893, were: for passengers, etc., Rs. 71,977-15-4, and for goods, etc., Rs. 83,266-13-10, making altogether Rs. 1,55,244-13-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 148-13-6. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,21,617-14-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 128-4-7.

During the first half of the official year 1892-93 Salt Revenue in Madras fell below the figures of the corresponding period of 1891-92, but since then things have improved, and the revenue up to end of February shows a slight improvement upon the corresponding eleven months of the previous year.

The traders anticipate great difficulty in getting even as far as the borax beds at Puga in Rupsu. There is no knowing what amount of snow may have fallen in Lahoul, where they must have had a truly arctic winter, nor yet upon the three other passes that have to be crossed, the Baralacha, Larchitang and Rukcheu. As for carrying on their usual trade with Tibet at Gartok, or Burra Batunt as they usually call it, they say that it will hardly be possible as the ford of the Indus at Ninia Rup, now the old Tramduk fort, which is not always quite safe, even in ordinary seasons, will this year be so full, as to be impasssable, the only alternative route being across the Indus bridge at Leh, and round through Pangong, a *detour* of many marches. There is certainly a stone bridge across the Indus at Tassigaon in Tibetan territory, but that can only be reached through Chumurti, over a most difficult road, and not a safe one either, as the Chumurt people are of evil repute, being said never to lose a chance of doing a little highway robbery!

The Second Assistant of the Madras Museum has been directed to proceed to Trichinopoly to assist the two subordinates of that Institution already there in their operations to obtain reliable data of phosphate production. We trust that if a favourable report is received, Dr. Warth will himself visit Trichinopoly to verify matters before a complete statement of facts is forwarded to Government, with a view to a trained geologist being sent to make a final report.

The sitting of the Imperial Legislative Council in Calcutta, on Thursday, was a protracted one. The Budget Statement was concluded by noon, but the discussion of the Inland Emigration Bill lasted until a quarter to four o'clock, when, various amendments having been negatived, the measure was passed into law.

Dr. Warth, now acting for Dr. Thurston as Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, Madras, will shortly avail himself of a year's furlough to Europe, in which case the Secretary of State for India will be asked to nominate somebody well up in technical subjects, as the duties of Superintendent of the Museum will be shortly combined with those of Superintendent of the Technical Institute, now in course of construction in the Museum compound.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser, who was about to proceed to Mesbad to act as Agent to the Governor-General there, has been ordered by medical advisers to Bombay, to proceed direct home, owing to ill-health.

Mr. Ney Elias has already left Meshad for England, so the post is now vacant. As Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, at the conclusion of his special duty on the Herat border, will be practically on the spot, he might well take up the duties which Colonel Fraser was about to discharge.

Mr. J. T. Christie has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the Punjab, under the new organisation scheme. Mr. Charles Brown offic

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lord Erne, 3 647 tons, Captain J. Dunn, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE s s Romulus, 2,000 tons, Captain F M Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Inchmarlo, 1,923 tons, Captain W T Ashbey, sailed on Saturday last for London and Havre, with a general cargo and Mr Coulhurst and Mr Bell as cabin passengers.

THE s s Peters, 375 tons, Captain F Jacobs, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar 5th March, with a general cargo and 46 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. F. Hever.

THE B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 9th March, with a cargo of rice, and Mrs Killen and infant and Miss Mitchell as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kamarhala, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and Captain R H Light as cabin and 157 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain O R Mitchell sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Ahmed Cor jee, Mr Syed Yusuff, Mr Ahmed bin Abdulla, Mr Watts, Major P F Fowler, Mr Abdoola Mashi, Mr. Ardeshir Framjee and 65 deck passengers.

THE City Line s. s. City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W. Frame, arrived in harbour on Saturday last fro Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General E. Tierney, Mrs. Tierney, Miss M. Tierney, Miss. E. Tierney, Mrs. F. McCrea, Miss M. McCrea, and Miss E. Thompson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,089 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 49 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Ebrahim, Mr Abdool Lutiff Abah, Maj Lyster, Captain Creach, Captain Jellett, Major Fitzherbert, Col Shotland, Mr. H M Good, Mr and Mrs Combe, Mrs Coblan and child, Mr Sadler and child, Mr H B Dean Mrs and Miss Flecher, Assist Apothecary J de Souza and 169 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 25.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	ate Agent.
A	L Branch....	2140	Kitson	ull.....	-4-4J Mackintosh
B	Benares	1950	Jeno	ull alcutta	28-3 do.
C	Mobile.....	930	McAdam	Zanzibar	27-3 B & P S N Co
C	Calder.....	490	T Lockeyer	P Gulf	27-3 B & P S N Co
D	Idar.....	2595	Hughe	Marsellles	25-3 E Bates & Co
F	Chyebassa..	1688	Wilson	Marseilles	28-3 W Mackenzie
G	Malvern ...	16 8	Geo. Hyde	London Not fixd	Bombay Co
H	A loun	1827	Murray	...Hull	0-3 T Morrison
K	Brindisi ...	2129	Blackburn	Marmagoa	25-3 Shpd & Co
M	Peters.....	570	Jacobs	...Zanzibar	Not fixd Heyer&Co
N	Burdon....	1966	Edward	...London,&c	J Mackintosh
N	Ashdown	1854	Hutchinson	Liverpool	-4-4 T Morrison
O	Leander ...	188	Robson	Hamburgh	Not fixd T Morrison
P	Tuskar	1969	Deacon	G & Marseilles	7-6 Graham & Co
Q	St Regulus	2000	Wilson	...Marseilles	25-3 K Nixon&Co
30 tons crane	Mar bassa	4662	G D C ark	N F	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri. 543 Abdoobakar...Brownugger 25-3 Shpd & Co
,, Satrunje 47 F Ahmed .....C Mandvi 26-3 ,,

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
1	Formosa ...	4 45	Baker	...China.....	25-3	P & O Co.
2	Asia	2322	Laird	...Mars&Lpo L...	4-4	Graham & Co
3	D Balduino.	3044	Cruci ni	...G & Naples ..	6-4	F Branchi
5	Tubal.....	1855	Bishop	....China	30-3	P & O Co.
6	Inchmarlo..	1923	V Ashby	H & London..	25-3	T Morrison
7	Imperator...	2343	Bechtinger	..Trieste..	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Inchbarra..	2668	Major	Antwerp	Not fixd	T Morrison&Co
9	Intrapura..	2514	Sanders	Antwerp	Not fixd	K Nixon&Co
10	Austr dia..	2231	V olthusen	Medi	-23-3	Graham & Co
11	Barque Da Capo		Felhouse	..Mauritin	...N F	...C Eduji.
12	W Hall.....	2172	Black	.....Marseilles.	2-4	E Bates & Co
13	Lord Erne...	347	Dunn	....Dunkirk.	24-3	K Nixon & Co
15	Incharra...	1842	McDonall	..Dunkirk	28-3	T Morrison
16	Glenvich ..	2008	Halman	.....V & Trieste..	G aham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
S.S. Java.....	.....	28-3	Karachi (will sail on arrival of the English Mail).

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Monday, 27th March.)

H M S Marathon.... 1585 tons Capt. Hill..... Government.
H D Pholus ..... 412 tons ..... B Port Trust.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Hazara, for coast and Calcutta.
,, Vasna, for Colombo, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Peters (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, March 5.
	Simla (s)	Robertson ...	Bosrch, March 12.
	C of Edinburgh (s).	Frame	Liverpool, Feb 27.
26	Umballa (s)	Collins	Rangoon, March 9.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone .	Karachi, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Bhunda a (s)	Ioely	Calcutta, &c.
	Pachuma (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Lord rne (s).....	Dunn	Dunkirk
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, &c.
	St. egulus (s).....	Wilson	Marseilles.
	Inchmarlo (s).....	Ashley	London, &c.
	Idar (s)	Hughes.....	Marseilles.
	H. M. S. Plassey...	Gunn.....	Karachi.
	H. M. S. Assave	Bilford	Karachi.
26	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hardcastle ...	Persian Gulf.
	Java (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Ashdown (s), 1854, Hutchinson
Malvern (s), 1678, Hyde
Peshawur (s), 2137, Jephson
Asia (s), 1827, Murray
Laurel Branch (s), 2111 Hitson
Indrapura (s), 25 0, Sanders,
Inchkrran (s), 1885, M cdonald
Lord Erne, (s), 3647, Dunn
Burdon (s) 1931, Edwards
Inchmarlo (s), 1921, Ashby
Leander (s) 1888, Gibson
Ataka (s), 2372, Bement
Australia (s), 2121, Woodhouse
Dragoman (s), 1735, Pole
Worsley Hall (), 2173, Black
Asia (s), 2223, Laird
Idar (s), 2595, Hughes
Tuskar (s), 1969, Deacon
Chyebassa (s), 1714, Wilson
St Rasculus (s), 2 00, Wilson
Glenvic (s), 2000 Holman
Imperator (s), 2111, Bechtinger
T B Balduino, 2744, Cruciani
Glaitive (s), 1922, Francis
Kt Keran (s), 2211, Mathews
Fakhaw (s), 1143, P ell
Inchkarra (s), 26 8, Major
Kt of St George (s) 29 5
Lady Armstrong (s), 2042, Abbott
St Hubert (s), 1962, McPherson
Ancona (s) 1883, Mudie,
Brindisi (s), 1646, Blackburn
Surat (s), 1677, S eman
Teheran (s) 1634, Preston
Thibet (s), 1635, Bishop
Venetia (s), 1551, Leigh
Da Capo (s), 294, Veltaaus

UNFIXED.

C Fraser (s), 1330, Henderson
Quantock (s), 2123, Wale
Q of India (s), 2414, Matthias
Ariston no, 1750, Jones
Earl of Shaftesbury, 1988 Maynard
Halewood, 2107, Galt

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Boadicea, Gifford
HIM S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Euphrates, Bromley
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Plassy, Gunn
H M S Rabbrast, Stewart
I M S Dalhousie, Clark
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon
I R M S Lawrence, Brownlow

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

March
14 Malvern s .....Hyde.....London
17 Elenbridge s....Reynolds ....Bombay
18 Pachumba s .....Russell .....Bombay via C Coast
21 Kapurthala s.....Livingstone ..... Do

DEPARTURE.

March
16 Oriental s.....Forbes.....Persian Gulf
,, Karagola s .....Tice.....Bombay via C Coast
,, Pemba s .....Rothwell.....Bombay
17 Ashdown s .....Hutchison ..Bombay
18 Malvern s .....Hyde.....Bombay
,, Pachumba s ....Russell.....Ro via Cutch Coast

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Rudford Hall, Fowler, sir Charles Forbes & Co, Persian Gulf.
,, Edenbridge, Reynolds, Donald Graham & Co. Antwerp.
,, Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver, Mackenzie & Co, Bombay

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 14TH TO 20TH MARCH.)

EXPORTS.

Oriental (s), (Bombay)—932 cwts cotton, unpressed; 30 corges of skins.
Kapurthala (s), (Bombay)—700 cwts cotton, unpressed; 56 cwts wool unpressed; 981 cwts rapeseed including Jambs and seeds, 1,002 cwts wheat, 439 cwts jowarree, 812 cwts rice.
Braunfels (s), (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,265 bales cotton, 9,986 cwts gingellyseed, 700 corges hide.
Karagola (s), (Bombay)—815 cwts cotton unpressed, 533 cwts rapeseed 1,739 cwts wheat, 1,944 corges skins.
Inchdune (s), (Antwerp) 2 280 bales cotton, 3,471 cwts rapeseed &c., 45,680 cwts gingellyseed. 3,000 cwts wheat, 6,000 cwts bones.
Ruysdale (s), Marseilles—3,0 0 cwts rapeseed, 44,185 cwts gingellyseed.
Gladhow (s), (Antwerp)—2,185 bales cotton, 14,223 cwts rapeseed, 5,011 cwts gingellyseed, 16,000 cwts wheat, 5,300 cwts bones.
Gladhow (s), (Hamburg)—715 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, 225 corges hide, 9,282 cwts bones.
Country Crafts (s), (Bombay)—1,983 cwts cotton, unpressed, 461 cwts rapeseed, 1,285 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Darachenfels (s) (Hamburg and Antwerp)—3 cwts iron bar, &c.
Lockeby Hall (s), (Liverpool)—150 pieces white goods (Foreign)
Chyebassa (s), (London)—14 pieces prints (Foreign) 427 cwts steel.
City of Dun ee (s), (Glassgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—2,115 pieces white goods (Foreign) 2,311 pieces prints (Foreign).
Pachumba (s), (Bombay)—2,847 pieces prints (Foreign).
Purnea (s), (Bombay)—3,871 pieces prints (Foreign).
Kapurthala (s), (Bombay)—12,914 pieces grey goods, (Foreign) 14,732 pieces grey goods (Indian) 35,538 pieces white goods (Foreign) 17,348 pieces prints (Foreign) 2,200 lbs grey yarns, (Foreign) 19,780 lbs grey yarns, Indian, 8,400 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 620 lbs T red and dyed yarns 10 cwts copper, and 5 cwts yellow metal.
Rufford Hall (s), (Liverpool)—23,389 pieces grey goods, 35,302 pieces white goods, (Foreign) 53,900 pieces prints (Foreign) 598 cwts iron bar, &c., 163 cwts steel, 762 cwts copper, 2,000 tons coals, 195 tons coke.
Karagola (s), (Bombay)—15,289 pieces grey goods, (Foreign) 18,331 pieces grey goods (Indian) 12,906 pieces white goods (Foreign) 5,062 pieces prints (Foreign) 531 pieces prints (Indian) 12,500 lbs grey yarns, (Indian) 31 cwts iron bar, &c., 220 cwts copper, 71 cwts yellow metal.
Country Crafts—3,190 pieces grey goods (Indian) 220 cwts iron bar, 6 cwts steel, 2,400 gallons keresine oil.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

VICTOR HUGO.

ONE does not heed to be a hide-bound reactionary, or what used to be called in Hugo's early days a romanticist, to be glad that some on has published a selection from a famous mediæval encyclopedia with a view of vindicating the ages sometimes ignorantly called "dark," and that Mr. William Morris has bestowed upon the volume his blessing and a preface. "Mediæval Lore." The volume in question (Elliot Stock) is a welcome publication on many grounds. Most quaint and delightful is its English, the English of Chaucer's day—for that alone it were worth having. Fearful and wonderful is some of the information, and yet startlingly shrewd and accurate is more. Most interesting of all, the book is a testimony to the spirit of inquiry and the active and the honest endevour which was made to meet it in those days with such knowledge as was then possessed. It constitutes, of course, but a very inadequate apologia for the middle ages, but it will at least help those who have been fed on the exploded theories about the "invincible and wilful ignorance" of those ages to understand as Mr. Morris puts it, that "the world of Europe was no more running round in a circle, then than now, but was developing, sometimes with stupendous speed, into something as different from itself as the age which succeeds this will be different from that wherein we live."

BARTHOLOMEW'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Bartholomew the Englishman, a Franciscan of the thirteenth century, wrote an encyclopedia on the properties of things. He wrote it chiefly with a view to explaining the allusions to natural objects in the Scriptures or in th Gloss, and it was intended primarily for the use of the village preaching friar, who felt the need to explain his similies, and to impart some secular as well as religious instruction to his congregations. It had an enormous circulation, far outside the ranks of Bartholmew's preaching brethren. It travelled over Europe, and was translated from the original Latin into French, Spanish, Dutch, and English. Yet it is only one of many huge encyclopedias written at that time. The "Summa" of Aquinas is of course the true monument of mediæval thought and knowledge; but this selection from the encyclopedia of Bartholomew will serve to show the general reader how much the science of the day was appreciated by the public at large and how many there were who wished to learn. The encyclopedia was, in short, a mediæval "popular educator," and it is the very existence of such an institution which is such a light upon the active and progressive condition of the mediæval public mind.

QUAINT AND SPECULATIVE.

For the knowledge itself which is imparted is often of the quaintest, especially where it is necessarily of a speculative character; though it is possibly no quainter than many of our own speculations to-day may be found by our more advanced successors. We confess it is amongst these old byways we find most enjoyment in lingering. Travellers had not then penetrated into the heart of Darkest Africa, and to the outside world it was still a land peopled by gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire, and anthropophagi, whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders. For example, Bartholomew recounts, amongst others those beautiful rumours on the subject of satyrs:—"Some b all headless and noseless, and their eyes be in the shoulders, and some have plain faces without nostrils and the nether lips of them stretch so tha they be in the heat of the sun." These nether lips, however, are a small matter compared with the foot of the Cynopodes:—"And other there be in Ethiopia, and each of them have but one foot and great and so large that they beshadow themselves with the foot when they lie gaping on the ground in strong heat of sun; and yet they be so swift that they be likened to hounds. Also, some have the soles of their feet turned backward behind the legs, and in each foot eight toes, and such go about and stare in the desert of Lybia." The idea of such gentlemen "going about and staring" must have been truly appalling. Remember these are the ideas which even Shakespeare in his day held about Africa—which nevertheless did not prevent him being a greater literary genius than the world has since managed to produce.

HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE FEMALE SEX.

Bartholomew is shrewder when he deals with animals nearer home; with the cat for example, as to which we are told that "In time of love is hard fighting for wives, and one scratcheth and rendeth the other grievously with biting and with claws; and he maketh a ruthful noise and ghastful when one proffereth to fight with another." The mediæval cat does not seem to have differed much from the cat of the nineteenth century. Nor does the human maiden appear to have suffered much change since that day. "Men," we read, "behove to take heed of maidens, for they be tender of complexion, small, pliant, and fair of disposition of body; shamefast, fearful, and merry. Touching outward disposition they be well nurtured, demure, and soft of speech, and well aware of what they say; and delicate in their apparel. And for a woman is more meeker than a man she weepeth sooner. And is more envious, and more laughing, and loving, and the malice of the soul is more in a woman than in a man." At the risk of rilling the emancipationists we will say we think Bortholomew understood the sex.

LANIER'S POEMS.

A new edition of the poems of Sidney Lanier, edited by his wife, has been issued by Messrs. Gay and Bird. Lanier died before he reached his prime, and to the end of his life had to maintain a bitter struggle with poverty; but he manage to leave behind him a body of poetry perhaps of greater originality and beauty of form, and of a deeper note of passion than any previous American poet had produced. We quote some of his shorter poems in our poetical column. But it is in the longer pieces, the "Hymns of the Marshes" and "Hamilly" for example, that his peculiar genius is in most striking evidence. They are all included in the present volume, which is a complete edition.

GRANDS ECRIVANS FRANCAIS.

Messrs. Hachette have just issued as a new volume of their "Grands Ecrivans Francais" Series a study of Rousseau, by M. Arthur Chuquet. This is one of the most "savant" and discriminating criticisms of the series that has yet appeared. It has the distinction, for anything, of dealing trenchantly with the exaggerations, the vanities, and, let us add, the insincerities of the author of the "Contrat Social." "Rousseau," says M. Chuquet, "prefered striking hard to striking fairly." He wishes to astonish the public by the strangeness of his views as he astonished it by the singularity of his dress." The volume will go far to enhance the reputation of M. Chuquet, who is one of the French critics whose names have been coming more and more to the front of late.

"UNCLE SILAS."

The late Sheridan Le Fanu's thrilling novel "Uncle Silas," has been used on several occasions for stage purposes—notably by Mr. John Douclas at the Standard Theatre, who modernised it and introduced a Henley Regatta scene, calling it "The Dark Secret," and giving us what was known as the Great Tank Drama. Then, again we have seen it cut to "sketch" dimensions and played at a music hall till the flesh of the audience crept on their bones. It is, however, unlikely that Messrs. Lawrence Irving and Seymour Hicks knew anything of these adaptations; and, in any case, the version they produced before a brilliant profesional audience, including Mr Irving, the patient and ever-attendant Mr. Toole, and half the managers and "stars" of London, was extremely dissimilar to those of their predecessors.

LE FANU.

The young playwright had the good sense to keep to the period of the book—the end of the last and the opening years of the present century. The play may be described as of the "crinoline period." It would have made a fortune five and-twenty years ago, with its murders, haunted chambers, uncanny, unused court-yards, families reared in monastic seclusion, maniacs, long soliloquys and florid speeches. The curious thing to note was the grasp it had on a cynical and fashionable audience; how the well-known story of Clarke the gambler's murderer, and the heiress niece's supposed removal by the villainous and muscular French woman to Dover, but real sequestration in the ghost's room to meet her doom, fascinated the smart actresses and the blase managers who sat leaning forward in their stalls, devouring the play with their eyes. For last once Messrs. Irving and Hicks are little more—it was a very notable piece of work: and it was all round extremely well acted; Mr. Havilland's Irving-esque Uncle Silas being a very fine performance, the gibbering rage with which he ran up the stairs when his niece refused to obey him being weird and "creepy" to an inexpressible degree. Mr. Seymour Hicks distinguished himself as Dudley, Silas's son, a lout of the Tony Lumpkin order: and Miss Irene Vanbrugh as his sister, surprised us by the rough humour she threw into the part of Millicent, a young lady who might in her turn have been own sister to Molly Segrim in "Tom Jones."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAY.

In the days of his youth Mr. Joseph Chambarlain wrote a play, "Who's Who." He could get no man ager to produces it, he recently confided to an interviewer. "But you could now," said the wily and flattering information-extractor. That, no doubt, is so; but unless there were merit in it, the manager who accepted it would not get audiences to sit it out. There is less snobbery about a theatrical audience than any other body of men and women we know. Names count for nothing with them unless they are amused. Bore them, and they will hiss a ducal author or an actor of world-wide fame. Please them, and they will cheer Mr. Smith, and burst the seams of their gloves in applauding Miss Robertson whom they never saw before. Pictures sell for their signatures, and books are sometimes read for the name on the title-page; but the playgoer is cast in quite a different mould from the art connoisseur and readers.

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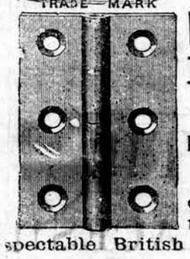

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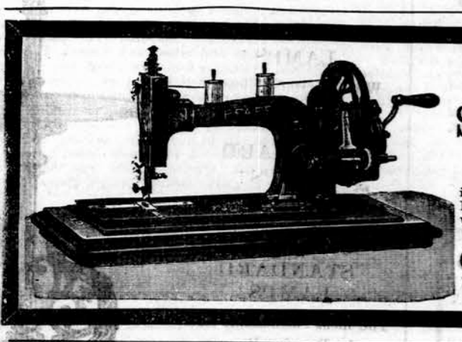

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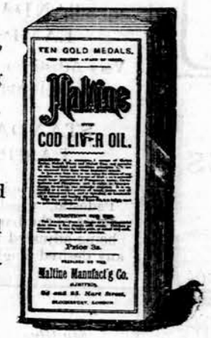

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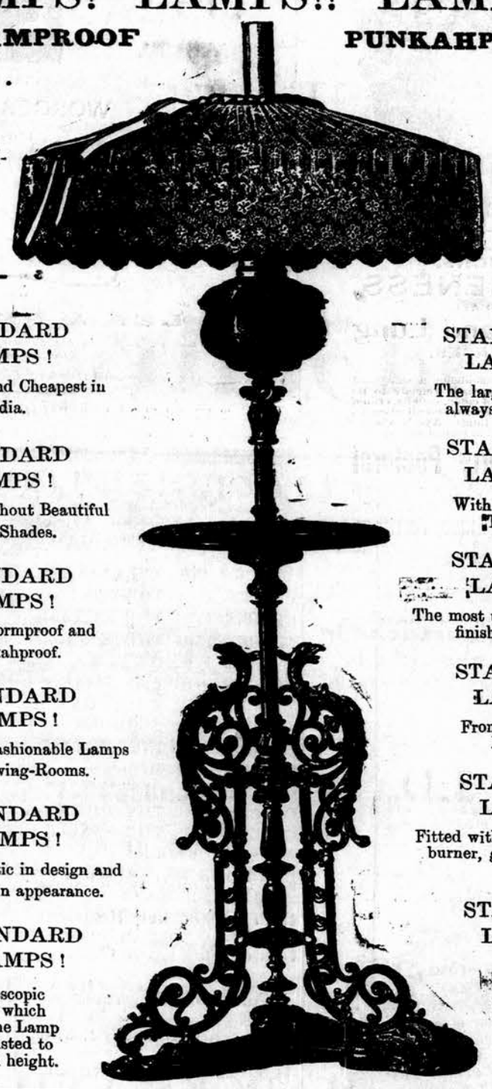

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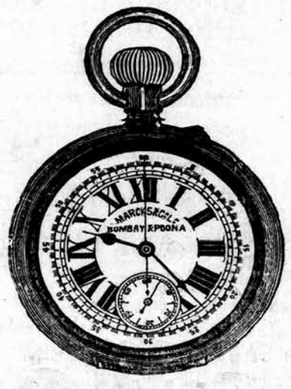
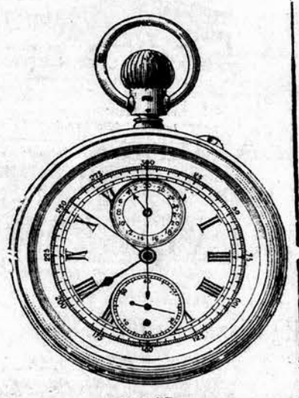


No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a firs rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balance wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning*.

In Gold Engine Turned Case	Rs. 185
In Silver Plain Case...	„ 90
In German Silver Plain Case	„ 60

The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case with spare glass and main spring.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

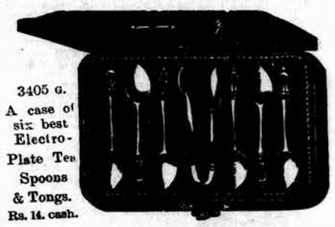
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Hamilton & Co

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

3404 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 18, cash.



3405 G. A case of six best Electro-Plate Tea Spoons & Tongs. Rs. 14. cash.

3406 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 27, cash.

3407 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 65, cash.

3408 G. All Gold Bangle. Rs. 36, cash.

3409 G. Gold Brooch. Rs. 36, cash.

3411 G. Elegant Gong and Stand. Best Electro-Plate. Rs. 33 cash.

3410 G. A case of Butter Knife, Pickle Fork and Jam Spoon, best Electro-Plate. Rs. 10, cash.

3412 G. A pair of Silver Salt Cellars with Spoons in case. Rs. 20, cash.

3413 G. Gold Brooch Rs. 14, cash.

3414 G. Gold and Pearl Brooch. Rs. 40, cash

LIGHT WEIGHT

SPECIAL

COOL & DURABLE

SPECIAL

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufact[illegible]

McDOWELL &

MADRAS.

NOTICES.

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A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion

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THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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